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MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

SALEM DISTRICT

VOLUME II

PRICE, 3 *rupees* 6 *annas*]

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MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

FOR

SALEM DISTRICT

MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS
1932

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14th Feb. 1918.

(a) The boundries of these taluks have been revised after the census of 1921.

I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1921.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population 1921.			Population (both sexes)		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1921.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1911.	1901.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.												
Dharmapuri (a)	943	1	233	42,845	216,133	107,476	108,657	224,961	113,935	+ 9·0	− 3·9	229
Uttangarai	910	...	443	32,903	152,740	76,035	76,705	156,725	79,168	− 1·7	− 2·5	168
HOSUR DIVISION.												
Hosur (a)	1,217	1	437	35,838	186,430	94,417	92,013	195,627	184,971	+ 5·8	− 4·9	153
Krishnagiri (a)	656	2	183	35,145	167,302	82,827	84,475	180,795	174,998	+ 3·8	− 7·5	255
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.												
Namakkal	613	2	164	68,354	287,856	140,758	147,098	277,449	717,487 (Namakkal and Rasipur)	+ 3·8	+ 8·8	470
Rasipur	392	1	125	36,853	172,051	85,721	86,330	151,774		− 2·8	+ 13·4	439
SALEM DIVISION.												
Attur	649	1	131	36,264	179,149	88,291	90,858	169,894	105,477	+ 3·5	+ 5·4	276
Salem	522	1	280	50,486	246,602	123,634	122,968	237,796	177,291	− 0·9	+ 3·7	472
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.												
Omalur	406	...	131	35,219	170,419	85,066	85,353	153,290	141,965	+ 8·0	+ 11·2	420
Tiruchengode	604	1	166	78,153	333,352	166,800	166,552	295,251	271,492	+ 8·8	+ 12·9	552
District total ...	6,912	10	2,293	452,060	2,112,034	1,051,025	1,061,009	2,043 562	1,906,784	+ 3·9	+ 3·4	306

NOTE.—Namakkal formed part of Trichinopoly District till 1917. Rasipur Taluk was formed in April 1918—G.O. No. 641, Revenue, dated 14th Feb. 1918.

(a) The boundries of these taluks have been revised after the census of 1921.

II.—Variation in Population since 1891.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891–1901.	1901–1911	1911–1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The whole district ...	2,112,034	2,043,562	1,966,784	+ 12·8	+ 3·9	+ 3·4
ATTUR TALUK.						
Attur	12,499	10,992	9,673	4·06	13·6	13·7
DHARMAPURI TALUK.						
Dharmapuri	14,393	6,458	8,102	16·8	− 20·3	122·9
HOSUR TALUK.						
Hosur	5,519	5,913	6,695	16·8	− 11·7	− 6·7
KRISHNAGIRI TALUK.						
Kaveripatnam	1,473	5,171	4,954	11·2	4·4	− 71·5
Krishnagiri	6,947	10,887	10,446	7·4	4·2	− 36·2
NAMAKKAL TALUK						
Namakkal	9,293	5,196	6,843	7·9	− 24·1	+ 78·8
Sendamangalam ...	12,972	9,196	13,584	1·7	− 32·3	+ 40·95
RASIPURAM TALUK.						
Rasipuram	13,978	15,238	11,512	9·2	32·4	− 8·3
SALEM TALUK.						
Salem	52,244	59,153	70,621	4·3	− 16·9	− 11·7
TIRUCHENGODE TALUK.						
Tiruchengode	10,513	4,645	8,176	9·1	− 43·3	+ 126·3

III.—Roads.

Year.	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1911–12	1,454	1,454	...
1925–26.			
Roads maintained by the District Board.	1,184¼	1,055⅜	128⅞
Do. do. Taluk Boards.	485⅝	...	485⅝
Do. do. Union Boards.	95¾	15⅛	79⅞
Do. do. Salem Municipality Trunk Roads ...	2½	2½	...
Do. do. Other Roads ...	50⅜	24⅞	25½

The territorial limits of the district were revised in 1910 and again in 1918.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	DHARMAPURI DIVISION.			
	Dharmapuri Taluk.			
1	Dharmapuri ...	L.F.D. ...	Dharmapuri, 3 furlongs.	Tiled. Four rooms with two bath rooms, two bath tubs, one kitchen, two emergency kitchens, one garage for a car, well water. Furnished.
2	Adamankotta ...	Do. ...	Dharmapuri, 5 miles.	Tiled. Two big rooms, two bath tubs, one kitchen, two stables fit for cars.
3	Thoppur ...	Do. ...	Dharmapuri, 17 miles	Tiled. Two big rooms, two bath tubs, two kitchens, one verandah used as motor garage. Furnished.
4	Palakodu ...	Do ...	Palakodu, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile.	Do.
5	Marandahalli ...	P.W.D. ...	Marandahalli, 2 miles.	Thatched. Two sets of rooms, bath tubs and stables available; garage; river is close by.
6	Pennagaram (*a*). (Rest house).	F.D. ...	Dharmapuri, 19 miles.	Tiled. Two rooms, furnished, one bath room, tub and garage. Draw well
7	Hogainakal (*a*) (Rest house).	Do. ...	Dharmapuri, 29 miles.	Tiled. Two rooms, furnished, two bath rooms, tubs and garage, water can be had from the Cauvery and springs close by.
7-A	Muthur (Inspection shed).	Do ...	Do.	Tiled. One main room, a bath room with front verandah, and a kitchen, motor garage under construction.
	Uttangarai Taluk.			
8	Uttangarai ...	L.F.D. ..	Samalpatti, 5 miles.	Tiled. Two big rooms, two bath and dressing rooms, two bath tubs, two stables fit for cars. Furnished.
9	Pallipatti ...	P.W.D. ...	Morappur, 17 miles.	Tiled. Two sets of rooms, bath tubs and stable, available.
10	Harur	F.D. ...	Morappur, 8 miles.	Tiled Two rooms, two bath rooms, two bath tubs and three rooms in the out-houses and a stable, no garage, has a well. Furnished

(*a*) No rent charged for these Forest rest houses.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	DHARMAPURI DIVISION—*cont.*			
	Uttangarai Taluk—cont.			
11	Singarapet * ...	F.D. ...	Samalpatti, 11 miles.	One main room, one bath room tiled, and one bath tub, two rooms in the out-houses, has a well, no garage. Furnished.
12	Kambalai ...	Do. ..	Morappur, 18 miles.	One main room, one bath room and one bath tub, a tiled building, furnished, has a well, no stable, no garage.
13	Suriyagadai ..	Do. ...	Morappur, 23 miles.	Do.
14	Chitteri	Do. ...	Morappur, 28 miles.	Thatched. One main room, one bath room, one bath tub and one stable, three rooms in the out-houses, has a well. Furnished.
15	Papireddipatti ...	Do. ...	Bommidi, 10 miles.	A tiled building, two rooms, two bath rooms, two bath tubs. Motor car may be kept in front verandah Furnished, there is a well in the adjoining Range office compound.
16	Bommidi ...	Do .	Bommidi, 1 furlong.	Do.
16-A	Kottapatti .	Do. ...	Morappur, 30 miles.	Tiled. Two rooms, two bath rooms with a verandah, out-houses of four rooms and a hall, no garage, no bath tub.
	HOSUR DIVISION.			
	Hosūr Taluk			
17	Hosūr ...	L.F.D. ...	Hosūr, 1 mile.	Tiled. Two big rooms, two bath tubs, verandah which is used as motor garage, two stables fit for cars, one kitchen, one servants' quarters. Furnished.
18	Uddanapalli ...	Do	Kelamangalam, 5½ miles.	Tiled. Two big rooms, two bath tubs, one kitchen, stables. Furnished.

* Since transferred to the District Forest Officer, Vellore.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	HOSUR DIVISION —*cont.* *Hosūr Taluk* — cont.			
19	Shulagiri ...	L.F.D. ...	Hosūr, 13 miles.	Tiled. Two big rooms, two bath rooms, two ante-rooms, one kitchen, servants' quarters, furnished. A verandah which is used as motor garage.
20	Dinnur	P.W.D. ..	Hosūr, ½ mile.	Terraced and tiled. Two sets of rooms, bath tubs and stables available.
21	Anchetti (*a*) (Rest-house).	F.D. ...	Kelamangalam, 23 miles.	Tiled. Two furnished rooms, two bath rooms, tubs and garage. Draw well.
22	Natrapalaiyam (*a*) (Rest-house).	Do. ...	Kelamangalam, 35 miles.	Tiled. Two furnished rooms, one bath room, tub, stables. Private well.
23	Urigam (*a*) (Rest-house)	Do. ...	Do.	Tiled. Two rooms, two bath rooms with bath tubs and stables.
24	Denkanikota (*a*) (Rest-house).	Do. ...	Kelamangalam, 8 miles.	Tiled, newly constructed, one room and two bath rooms, furnished. Well is close by
25	Aiyur (*a*) (Rest-house).	Do. ...	Kelamangalam, 17 miles.	Tiled. One furnished room, two bath rooms, tubs and garage. Draw well.
26	Javalagiri (*a*) (Rest-house).	Do. ...	Hosūr, 21 miles.	Tiled. Two rooms, two bath rooms, tubs and garage. Draw well.
27	Billigundlu ... (Inspection shed).	Do. ...	Dharmapuri, 35 miles.	One thatched room, two bat rooms, tub and garage.
28	Sulakunta .. (Inspection shed).	Do. ...	Kelamangalam, 29 miles.	Tiled, unfurnished, one room, two bath rooms, kitchen thatched. Private well.

(*a*) No rent charged for these Forest rent-houses.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	HOSUR DIVISION —*cont.*			
	Hosūr Taluk —cont.			
29	Manchi (*a*) (Inspection shed).	F.D. ...	Kelamangalam, 28 miles.	Tiled, unfurnished, one room, two bath rooms, kitchen thatched. Private well.
30	Siddapuram (*a*) (Inspection shed).	Do. ...	Marandahalli, 11 miles.	Do.
31	Gulhatti (Inspection shed)	Do. ...	Kelamangalam, 22 miles.	Do.
32	Kodagarai (Inspection shed).	Do.	Kelamangalam, 30 miles.	A thatched inspection shed, unfurnished, one room, two bath rooms. Private well.
	Krishnagiri Taluk.			
33	Krishnagiri ...	L.F.D. ...	Krishnagiri, 1¼ miles.	Tiled. Four big rooms, three bath rooms, three tubs, kitchens, servants' quarters, well water available, verandah is used as motor garage. Furnished.
34	Mathur (Inspection shed).	Do. ...	Samalpatti, 7 miles.	Tiled and thatched in front, two big rooms, two bath and dressing rooms, two kichens, one verandah for motor. Furnished. Water from two furlongs off.
35	Royakottai ...	Do. ...	Royakottai, 1 mile.	Two rooms, two bath and dressing rooms, two kitchens, servants' quarters, two stables fit for cars. Furnished.
36	Bargur	Do. ...	Bargur, ½ mile.	Tiled One big room with two bath rooms, one kitchen, one servants' quarters, one verandah for motor, well water. Furnished.

(*a*) No rent charged for these Forest rest-houses.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Hosur Division —*cont.*			
	***Krishnagiri Taluk* —cont.**			
37	Nedungal ...	P.W.D. ...	Krishnagiri, 14 miles.	Tiled. One suite of rooms, bath tubs and stables available.
38	Barur	Do. ...	Dasampatti, 12 miles.	Thatched. Two sets of rooms, bath tubs and stables garage available.
39	Maharajagadai(*a*) (Rest-house).	F.D. ...	Krishnagiri 7 miles.	Tiled. Two furnished rooms, two bath rooms, two bath tubs, garage. Private well close by.
40	Medugampalli (*a*). (Rest-house).	Do. ...	Kandikuppam, 8 miles.	Tiled. Three rooms, two bath rooms, furnished, two bath tubs, garage. Draw well. Station not accessible by motor.
41	Jegadevi (Rest house).	L.F.D. ...	Bargur, 5 miles.	One room, no bath tub or garage.
42	Kaveripatnam ...	Do. ..	Krishnagiri 8 miles.	Do.
43	Kurumbarapalli	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
	Namakkal Division			
	Namakkal Taluk.			
44	Namakkal ...	L.F.D. ...	Sankaridrug, 27 miles.	Tiled. Two rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, four stables, one motor shed. Furnished.
45	Valayapatti ...	Do. ...	Lalapet, 15 miles.	Tiled, one room, one bath room. one kitchen, and one stable Furnished.
46	Kulivalu (Kollimalais).	F.D. ...	Nil	Corrugated iron roof. Two rooms, two bath rooms, two bath tubs, two wash basins, combined kitchen and servants' room. A draw well.
47	Vasalur (Kollimalais).	Do. ...	Do... ...	Thatched. One room, one zinc bath tub. A private well.

(*a*) No rent charged for these Forest rest-houses.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	NAMAKKAL DIVISION—*cont.*			
	Namakkal Taluk—cont.			
48	Valaram (Inspection shed).	F.D. ...	Nil.	Thatched. One room, one zinc bath tub. A private well.
49	Valappur ...	Do. ...	Do.... ...	Thatched roof. One room and two bath rooms with one bath tub, kitchen and servants' quarters.
50	Puliyansholai (Foot of Kollimalais).	Do. ...	Kulittalai, 38 miles.	One room and two bath rooms with one bath tub, kitchen and servants' room, one stable. A stream close by.
50-A	Erunaipatti ..	Do ..	...	Tiled. A private well close by.
	Rasipur Taluk.			
51	Munchavadi ...	L.F.D. ...	Salem Town, 18 miles.	Tiled. Two rooms, two bath tubs, kitchens, stables and garage, a well for water, furnished.
52	Pudupatti ...	F.D. ...	Salem Town, 25 miles.	One hall and two bath rooms with out-house, (3 huts) and two horse stalls. Horse stall serves as motor shed, one zinc bath tub.
	SALEM DIVISION.			
	Attur Taluk.			
53	Attur	L.F.D. ...	Salem Town, 32 miles.	Tiled. Two rooms, two bath rooms with bath tubs, verandah all round, a new kitchen for Indian travellers under construction, no servants' quarters, a draw well for water.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	SALEM DIVISION —*cont.*			
	Attur Taluk —cont.			
54	Talaivasal ...	L.F.D. ...	Salem Town, 42 miles.	Tiled. Two sets of rooms with bath rooms and verandahs all round. No servants' quarters.
55	Panamadal ...	F.D. ...	Salem, 28 miles.	Tiled building. One room and two bath rooms, side verandahs, one bath tub and motor garage, furnished ; has a well.
56	Tammampatti ...	Do. ...	Trichinopoly, 49 miles ; Salem, 50 miles.	Tiled. Two rooms and two bath rooms with two zinc bath tubs, kitchen and servants' quarters, one stable. A draw well.
57	Mayamabadi ...	Do. ...	Salem, 53 miles.	Tiled. One room and two bath rooms with one bath tub, kitchen, servants' room and one stable. A spring close by.
57-A	Periyakombai ...	Do. ...	...	Thatched and thatti walls plastered over with mud, one room, a stream close by, not furnished.
57-B	Gangavalli ...	Do. ...	Salem, 40 miles.	Tiled. One room, one bath room, not furnished ; a well close by.
	Salem Taluk.			
58	Karipatti ...	L.F.D. ...	Salem Town, 9 miles.	Two suites of rooms, each consisting of a main room, dressing room and bath room, furnished ; water available.
59	Mallur	Do. ...	Do.	Two suites of rooms consisting of a main room, a dressing room, bath room, decently furnished, stables.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	SALEM DIVISION —*cont.*			
	Salem Taluk —cont.			
60	Panamaratu-patti.	Previously Public Works Department, now Municipal.	Suramangalam, 13 miles.	Tiled building, two rooms with a bath room.
61	At the foot of Shevaroy hills (Rest-house).	L.F.D. ...	Salem Town, 5 miles.	One main room, one bath room and dressing room, rooms are furnished; well for water.
62	Valappadi ...	Do. ...	Salem Town, 17 miles.	Two suites of rooms consisting of a main room, dressing room, a bath room, separate outhouses, rooms decently furnished, well water. Verandah is used as motor garage.
62-A	Achankuttapatty (Rest-house).	Do. ..	Salem Town, railway station, 12¼ miles.	One main room, one bath room, furnished, well water.
63	Yercaud (Inspection bungalow) B clas.	P.W.D. ...	Salem junction, Salem Town, 19 miles.	Corrugated iron roofing, a central dining room with two suites of rooms consisting of a bed room, and a bath room; also a store room; good water available; rooms well furnished. Rent As. 8 per diem for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple. Public Works Department officers have a preferential right to occupy the bungalow; others should obtain previous permission of the Collector.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	SALEM DIVISION —*cont.* *Salem Taluk* —cont.			
64	Kombuthukki (Shevaroy hills)	F.D. ...	Bommidi, 19 miles; Salem, 28 miles.	Two rooms and two bath rooms, tiled, out-houses and stables, two bath tubs available, no garage; furnished; has a well.
	SANKARIDRUG DIVISION. *Omalur Taluk.*			
65	Cauvery Peak (Shevaroy hills).	F.D ..	Salem Junction, Salem town, 19 miles.	A tiled building. Two rooms, two bath rooms, two bath tubs and one thatched motor shed is available, furnished, has a well.
66	Omalur	L.F.D. ..	Salem Junction, 8 miles.	Tiled. Two suites of rooms consisting of a hall and bath room; there are three kitchens, stables; water can be had from a short distance; rooms well furnished.
67	Lokur	F.D. ...	Lokur, 1 mile.	Terraced. Two rooms, two bath rooms, two bath tubs, one upstairs and one downstairs; front verandah used as garage. Has a well.
68	Kurumbapatti ...	Do. ...	Dinnapatti, 5 miles; Kadiampatti, 6 miles.	Two rooms and two bath rooms, tiled, two bath tubs. No motor garage; furnished; has a well.
69	Nangavalli ..	Do. ...	Suramangalam, 19 miles.	One hall, two bath rooms with one zinc bath tub, one kitchen, a line of three huts for servants and three horse stalls; horse stall serves as motor shed.
70	Danishpet (*a*) ...	Do. ...	Danishpet, 3 furlongs.	A tiled building. Two rooms and one bath room. One bath tub available. No garage; furnished; has a well.

(*a*) It is proposed to sell this rest-house as it is unfit for use and to utilize the old range office as a rest-house.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	SANKARIDRUG DIVISION—*cont.*			
	Tiruchengode Taluk.			
71	Tiruchengode ...	L.F.D. ..	Sankaridrug, 5 miles.	Tiled. Two rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, stables; a verandah which may be used as motor garage; well water.
72	Sankaridrug ..	Do. ...	Sankaridrug, 2 miles.	Tiled. Two rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen, two store rooms, two motor sheds; rooms fully furnished.
73	Pakkanad ...	F.D. ...	Suramangalam, 20 miles.	One hall and a back room.

(i) Charges for bungalows under the Local Fund Department—As. 12 per diem for an adult and Re. 1 for a marrried couple. Half the above rates for six hours.

(ii) Charges for bungalows under the Public Works Department—As. 8 per diem for an adult and As. 12 for a married couple. Their occupation by non-officials is subject to the Collector's permission.

(iii) Charges for bungalows under the Forest Department—As. 8 per diem forain adult and As. 12 for a married couple. But for Thammaippatti, As. 12 per diem is charged.

V.—Religions in 1921.

Taluks.	Hindus.			Mussalmans.			Christians.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.												
Dharmapuri	208,794	103,802	104,992	5,762	2,960	2,802	1,577	714	863	...	...	...
Uttangarai	147,109	73,096	74,013	4,895	2,574	2,321	736	365	371	...	...	...
HOSUR DIVISION.												
Hosur	174,213	88,064	86,149	10,970	5,745	5,225	1,240	605	635	7	3	4
Krishnagiri	159,897	79,001	80,896	6,361	3,313	3,048	1,026	503	523	18	10	8
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.												
Namakkal	283,905	138,773	145,132	3,461	1,726	1,735	489	259	230	1	...	1
Rasipur	169,396	84,410	84,986	1,299	655	644	1,356	656	700	...	...	...
SALEM DIVISION.												
Attur	172,570	85,020	87,550	4,075	2,056	2,019	2,504	1,215	1,289	...	...	...
Salem	236,570	118,376	118,194	6,229	3,366	2,863	3,797	1,886	1,911	6	6	...
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.												
Omalur	167,917	83,809	84,108	1,450	760	690	1,052	497	555	...	...	...
Tiruchengodu	329,081	164,585	164,496	2,673	1,435	1,238	1,598	780	818	...	...	...
District total ...	2,049,452	1,018,936	1,030,516	47,175	24,590	22,585	15,375	7,480	7,895	32	19	13

VI.—Vital Statistics.

Taluks.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of																			
	Births.										Deaths.									
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.																				
Dharmapuri	35	31	25	25	24	14	12	34	31	31	26	42	61	37	28	14	17	22	28	24
Uttangarai	34	30	28	27	25	19	13	35	31	33	30	38	58	36	31	24	19	23	26	23
HOSUR DIVISION.																				
Hosur	37	31	26	23	24	19	15	31	28	27	31	33	70	27	26	19	32	25	32	22
Krishnagiri	31	27	26	22	22	21	14	30	26	34	26	38	69	32	26	17	16	19	26	21
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.																				
Namakkal	*	*	28	23	26	20	14	32	30	28	*	*	34	22	18	17	17	19	21	23
Rasipur	†	†	23	29	32	26	14	36	37	35	†	†	30	24	20	21	20	21	24	23
SALEM DIVISION.																				
Attur	40	38	30	28	29	24	13	34	29	32	29	36	45	23	25	19	22	22	21	19
Salem	56	58	35	29	34	25	11	38	33	37	39	52	53	25	23	26	19	24	30	30
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.																				
Omalur	30	32	26	22	27	22	14	37	34	32	20	28	47	28	15	13	18	14	19	19
Tiruchengodu	31	29	28	25	27	24	19	32	32	30	18	23	38	18	16	12	18	16	18	21
District average ...	37	34	27	25	27	22	14	34	31	32	27	36	50	26	23	18	20	20	24	22

* Namakkal previously formed part of Trichinopoly District.

† Included in Salem Taluk.

VI.—Vital Statistics—*cont.*

Taluk.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of																			
	Births.										Deaths.									
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
MUNICIPALITY.																				
Salem	48	48	38	42	47	30	42	44	51	52	51	63	62	41	40	57	35	45	57	60
OTHER TOWN CIRCLES.																				
Yercaud	...	...	50	30	34	30	44	39	50	40	...	...	75	20	26	65	39	24	30	34
Attur	37	39	34	43	35	18	44	51	47	46	30	40	45	33	31	19	30	24	34	20
Rasipur	31	11	31	29	32	24	18	39	36	31	24	9	30	22	16	20	21	16	21	20
Namakkal	...	...	} 26	{ 35	38	31	32	39	43	44	...	...	} 38	{ 34	31	25	32	26	33	31
Sendamangalam	...	...		15	17	6	25	41	32	31	..	..		17	12	8	23	23	21	18
Tiruchengodu	36	36	36	34	35	37	38	31	41	38	22	28	36	20	18	19	26	22	22	23
Hosur	36	41	38	23	31	20	35	29	36	36	32	31	65	33	29	30	35	22	28	19
Denkanikota	44	39	30	31	31	19	32	30	33	38	31	40	61	23	22	26	71	22	37	22
Dharmapuri	20	24	17	22	27	10	24	36	33	36	20	36	34	27	21	10	25	28	33	23
Krishnagiri	29	28	18	8	14	14	19	22	32	38	28	31	44	12	19	13	14	18	18	21
Kaveripatnam	114	131	80	44	60	53	98	73	54	54	89	152	153	89	81	52	54	50	79	59

NOTE.—(1) Namakkal and Sendamangalam were transferred to Salem District in April 1918.
(2) For 1918, only the total figures for Namakkal and Sendamangalam are available.
(3) The figures for 1916 and 1917 for Yercaud are not available.

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of the statistics for 5 years ending 1925.)

Taluks.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						
	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	All other causes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.							
Dharmapuri	1	1	...	10	1	9	22
Uttangarai	...	1	...	12	1	9	23
HOSUR DIVISION.							
Hosur	1	1	2	7	1	14	26
Krishnagiri	...	1	...	7	1	10	19
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.							
Namakkal	1	...	...	7	2	10	20
Rasipuram	1	...	1	6	1	13	22
SALEM DIVISION.							
Attur	1	...	1	10	1	8	21
Salem	1	...	4	6	2	13	26
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.							
Omalur	1	1	...	6	1	8	17
Tiruchengodu	1	...	...	6	1	9	17
MUNICIPALITY.							
Salem	1	2	13	5	3	27	51
TOWN CIRCLES.							
Yercaud	...	1	3	16	3	15	38
Attur	1	...	1	6	1	9	18
Rasipuram	...	...	...	5	1	13	19
Namakkal	1	1	1	7	3	17	30
Sendamangalam	...	1	...	6	2	11	20
Tiruchengodu	...	1	...	4	3	15	23
Hosur	...	1	...	5	2	19	27
Denkanikota	1	1	8	7	1	17	35
Dharmapuri	1	...	1	6	3	13	24
Krishnagiri	...	...	...	4	1	12	17
Kaveripatnam	1	1	2	6	2	12	24
Total for the district ...	...	...	...	4	1	5	10

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921.

Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I.—Hindu and Animist Castes.			
(a) Tamil.			
Agamudaiyan	6,236	6,954	13,190
Ambalakaran	4,549	4,609	9,158
Ambattan	10,182	10,806	20,988
Andi	3,874	3,785	7,659
Brahman	8,412	8,229	16,641
Chetti	4,431	4,721	9,152
Idayan	6,931	7,671	14,602
Irula	2,043	2,231	4,274
Kaikolan	25,902	24,537	50,439
Kammalan	15,255	15,543	31,798
Karnam	1,429	1,874	3,303
Kuravan	5,883	4,843	10,726
Kusavan	8,221	7,991	16,212
Malaiman	10,696	10,951	21,647
Nadar	24,513	25,491	50,004
Nattaman	7,741	8,158	15,899
Nattan	6,608	6,605	13,213
Pallan	13,987	13,674	27,661
Palli	243,209	246,578	489,787
Paraiyan ... --	84,765	82,256	167,021
Sembadavan	4,655	4,265	8,920
Valluvan	2,023	1,619	3,642
Vaniyan	18,464	16,911	35,375
Vannan	12,470	11,261	23,731
Vellala	191,895	201,714	393,609
Vettuvan	8,550	7,978	16,528
(b) Telugu.			
Balija	27,059	26,845	53,904
Boya	3,188	3,072	6,260
Brahman	3,460	3,878	7,338
Chakkiliyan	42,701	45,401	88,102
Devanga	20,724	20,819	41,543
Golla	8,090	8,288	16,378
Idiga	1,417	1,390	2,807
Kamma	2,693	2,115	4,808
Kammalan	4,680	4,430	9,110
Kapu	24,587	23,569	48,156
Kamati	4,940	4,698	9,638
Kuruba	1,155	1,109	2,264
Mala	3,178	3,009	6,187
Odda	24,598	24,788	49,386
Palli	1,744	1,740	3,484
Sālē	2,623	2,601	5,224
Satani	1,604	1,287	2,891
Telaga	3,273	3,664	6,937
Tottiyan...	6,404	6,685	13,089
Vadugan	2,992	3,433	6,425
Vaisya	2,663	3,182	5,845
Yerukula	1,802	1,545	3,347

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921—*cont.*

Caste, tribe or race. (1)	Strength. Males. (2)	Females. (3)	Total. (4)
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES—*cont.*			
(c) *Malaiyalam.*			
Malayali	14,744	14,892	29,636
(d) *Kanarese.*			
Brahman	2,719	2,462	5,181
Jangam	7,033	6,179	1,321
Kurumban	17,830	17,620	35,450
Lingayat	7,099	5,588	12,657
Vakkaliga	1,883	1,512	3,395
(e) *Oriya*	...	Nil.	...
(f) *Other Madras Languages.*			
Kshatriya	1,202	1,125	2,327
Maratha	2,311	1,878	4,189
Sourashtra	3,752	3,388	7,140
II.—MUSSALMAN.			
Labbai	3,133	2,761	5,894
Pathan	4,385	3,309	7,694
Saiyid	4,216	3,900	8,116
Sheik	12,132	11,968	24,100
III.—CHRISTIANS.			
Indian Christians	7,383	7,788	15,171
IV.—OTHERS	32,704	36,866	69,570
Total ...	1,051,025	1,061,009	2,112,034

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasli 1335 (1925-26).

Items.	Dharmapuri Division.		Hosur Division.		Namakkal Division.		Salem Division.		Sankaridrug Division.		District total.
	Dharmapuri Taluk.	Uttangarai Taluk.	Hosur Taluk.	Krishnagiri Taluk.	Namakkal Taluk.	Rasipur Taluk.	Attur Taluk.	Salem Taluk.	Omalur Taluk.	Tiruchengodu Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Government (Ryotwari) Land (including minor inam).	476,397	489,184	559,456	231,309	174,144	235,500	384,134	286,234	248,979	254,317	3,339,654
2. Whole Inam	13,357	934	33,701	20,173	13,625	1,830	2,656	8,634	1,299	17,677	110,886
3. Zamindari	116,736	92,551	166,144	188,243	204,275	13,728	28,621	39,264	9,376	114,438	973,376
Total area by survey ...	606,490	582,669	756,301	439,725	392,014	251,058	415,411	334,132	259,654	386,432	4,423,916
Forests	178,019	191,230	251,926	34,667	37,915	51,343	86,594	111,669	49,154	8,241	1,000,758
Not available for cultivation	109,995	67,513	226,448	44,627	72,946	64,403	129,115	44,858	23,340	32,424	815,669
Culturable waste other than fallow ...	72,567	92,317	25,648	68,044	43,794	34,034	38,847	13,223	24,505	21,257	434,296
Current fallows	47,126	54,830	82,852	153,557	41,990	25,325	66,287	56,515	23,445	68,259	620,186
Net area cropped	198,783	176,779	169,427	138,830	195,399	75,953	94,568	107,867	139,150	256,251	1,553,007
Area shown in village accounts ...	606,490	582,669	756,301	439,725	392,044	251,058	415,411	334,132	259,654	386,432	4,423,916
Irrigated by Government canals ...	1,368	1,427	323	3,073	6,086	870	5,134	728	778	1,059	20,846
Do. private canals	428	597	15	6	1,465	...	32	64	...	...	2,627
Do. tanks	9,243	6,859	5,663	4,530	6,849	2,335	9,150	1,339	2,442	2,987	51,397
Do. wells	12,005	3,807	705	2,041	9,135	35,670	18,701	21,351	3,458	28,679	135,552
Do. other sources	317	872	53	328	2,609	462	816	716	...	456	6,629
Total area irrigated ...	23,361	13,562	6,759	9,978	26,164	39,337	33,833	24,198	6,678	33,181	217,051

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasli 1335 (1925-26)—*cont.*

Items.	Dharmapuri Division.		Hosur Division.		Namakkal Division.		Salem Division.		Sankaridrug Division.		District Total.
	Dharmapuri Taluk.	Uttangarai Taluk.	Hosur Taluk.	Krishnagiri Taluk.	Namakkal Taluk.	Rasipur Taluk.	Attur Taluk.	Salem Taluk.	Omalur Taluk.	Tiruchengodu Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Area under—											
Cereals and pulses—											
Rice	10,551	10,313	9,231	7,061	11,646	6,453	21,515	7,240	2,096	5,497	91,603
Cholam	16,252	20,773	168	7,618	36,104	21,491	8,914	16,290	7,321	24,335	159,266
Cumbu	15,275	10,941	6,758	25,976	111,909	11,778	20,720	13,190	34,794	144,143	395,487
Ragi	48,139	38,143	101,175	19,952	9,425	7,193	8,669	11,344	24,201	12,601	280,847
Others	40,547	48,534	7,949	29,292	6,912	14,495	24,984	25,622	26,266	13,918	239,519
Pulses	+61,223	+46,071	+34,080	+35,099	+13,995	+8,671	+12,254	+13,987	+33,356	+28,832	+287,568
Total ...	191,087	175,778	159,361	124,998	189,991	70,086	97,056	87,073	128,034	229,326	1,454,290
Oil-seeds—											
Til or gingelly	21,769	6,507	12,347	6,323	1,946	107	997	265	3,452	3,846	57,559
Groundnut	14,223	7,579	1,244	21,481	6,292	14,823	2,899	20,677	17,138	24,067	130,423
Castor	2,322	4,467	2,669	1,477	277	733	1,024	948	2,338	4,288	20,543
Others	863	454	1,441	2,307	831	183	865	1,340	...	512	8,796
Total ...	39,177	19,007	17,701	31,588	9,346	15,846	5,785	23,230	22,928	32,713	217,321
Condiments and spices	4,436	1,607	2,233	2,027	3,013	215	2,198	646	464	989	17,828
Sugarcane, etc.	1,470	147	482	473	1,301	265	80	253	113	250	4,834
Cotton	2,006	3,170	28	652	14,618	2,306	4,803	5,035	14,966	20,533	68,117
Indigo, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	286	910	47	...	9	1,252
Jute and others	31	42	50	15	118	72	14	148	8	30	528

Drugs and narcotics—											
Tobacco	231	709	156	252	300	123	1,046	852	589	592	4,850
Others	348	193	840	163	825	8	765	8,078	19	6	11,845
Total ...	579	902	996	415	1,125	131	1,811	9,530	608	598	16,695
Fodder crops	1	...	7	...	8,045	...	...	...	...	...	8,058
Orchards and garden produce	943	569	1,387	2,098	2,906	229	336	746	2,709	358	12,281
Miscellaneous food crops ...	...	...	104	33	5,796	...	476	...	...	...	6,409
Do. non-food crops ...	61	21	427	42	127	10	241	232	...	4	1,265
Total area cropped ...	240,691	201,243	182,776	162,341	236,386	89,446	113,710	127,640	169,830	284,810	1,808,873
Deduct area cropped more than once.	41,908	24,464	13,349	23,511	41,007	13,493	19,142	19,773	30,680	28,559	255,886
Net area ...	198,783	176,779	169,427	138,830	195,379	75,953	94,568	107,867	139,150	256,251	1,552,987

X.—Reserved Forest and Area Proposed for Reservation (in square miles) on 30th June 1926.

Taluks. (1)	Reserved forest. (2)	Area proposed for reservation. (3)	Total of columns 2 and 3. (4)	Area of taluk. (5)	Precentage of column 4 to cultivated area. (6)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.					
Dharmapuri	278·33	...	278·33	943·17	100·32
Uttangarai	298·79	...	298·79	910·42	104·47
HOSUR DIVISION.					
Hosur	390·5	3	393·5	1,181·72	162·07
Krishnagiri	54	...	54	687·07	25·03
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.					
Namakkal	59	...	59	685·88	38·59
Kasipur	85·57	30	115·57	392·28	76·33
SALEM DIVISION.					
Atur	129·53	..	129·53	649·08	69·78
Salem	209·48	...	209·48	722·61	118·27
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.					
Omalur	89·80	...	89·80	405·71	40·86
Tiruchengodu	25·88	...	25·88	603·80	8·50

Net revenue realized under forests during—

	RS.		RS.
1916-17	2,24,592	1921-22	2,06,883
1917-18	2,44,972	1922-23	2,81,032
1918-19	2,22,039	1923-24	3,37,825
1919-20	2,19,851	1924-25	4,03,508
1920-21	2,18,323	1925-26	3,83,274

Area handed over to the panchayat is 68,765 acres.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement.

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate.)

Dry (occupied).

Particulars of money rates.	Dharmapuri Division.		Hosur Division.		Salem Division.		Sunkaridrug Division.		District total.
	Dharmapuri Taluk.	Uttangarai Taluk.	Hosur Taluk.	Krishnagiri Taluk.	Attur Taluk.	Salem Taluk.	Omalur Taluk.	Tiruchengodu Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
3 6	...	...	..	...	2,371·78	1,376·12	...	0·85	8,748·75
2 12	526·07	...	39·76	49·21	7,538 07	26,430·31	...	1,322·38	35,905·80
2 0	8,460·01	29·20	15,287·91	1,473·72	18,793·05	75,002·19	...	57,663·44	176,709·52
1 6	19,956 58	5,334 83	28,628·00	9,384·63	21,214·67	68,529·60		80,250·32	233,298·63
1 2	42,520·99	31,556 16	26,377·98	34,710 97	21,500·94	32,935·26	...	25,516·41	215,118·71
0 14	49,968 63	67,410·16	9,173·25	47,086·51	5,538·56	8,678·07	...	4,187·37	192,042·55
0 9	17,012·39	41,174·15	1,638·51	6,039·37	13,242 65	13,225·26	...	1,304·44	93,636·77
0 7	6,250·79	443·37	9,764·45	3,115·58	17,236·63	4,736·80	...	7,673·13	49,220·75
0 6	815·43	8·51	19·27	36·10	...	...	...	...	879·31
0 5	...	8,374·25	...	...	1,017·72	974 74	...	7,148·31	17,515·02
0 4	9,299·40	...	5,218·18	16,555 00	...	...	...	...	31,072·58
Special rate	...	..	96·94	98·06	...	...	...	...	195·00
Total ...	154,810·29	154,330 63	*96,244·25	118,549·15	108,454·07	231,888·35	..	185,066·65	1,049,343·39

* Excludes grass-rent lands of an aggregate extent of 7,084·44 acres assessed at Rs. 1,779–1–0.

NOTE.—The Omalur Taluk was newly formed with effect from 1st October 1910. The constitution of Salem and Tiruchengodu Taluks was changed from the same date. Figures for the revised areas are not available.

Namakkal formed part of Trichinopoly District prior to 1918.

Namakkal and Rasipur Taluks were formed in 1918. Particulars for Namakkal are furnished separately.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Dry (*unoccupied*).

Particulars of money rates.	Dharmapuri Division.		Hosur Division.		Salem Division.		Sankaridrug Division.		District total.
	Dharma puri Taluk.	Uttangarai Taluk.	Hosur Taluk.	Krishnagiri Taluk.	Attur Taluk.	Salem Taluk.	Omalur Taluk.	Tiruchengodu Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
2 12	...	...	7·58	0·12	170·36	19·09	...	...	197·15
2 0	141·60	...	239·71	9·45	1,444·34	1,188·43	...	152·82	3,176·35
1 6	815·81	5·78	1,227·09	158·94	10,727·90	5,082·77	...	3,493·95	21,512·24
1 2	1,595·47	310·18	3,949·35	1,016·32	16,678·52	7,206·50	...	6,117·66	36,874·00
0 14	4,476·13	3,396·56	3,342·79	3,047·98	11,116·23	7,248·24	...	3,676·19	36,304·12
0 9	4,186·78	16,825·50	5,301·97	1,574·88	6,357·67	2,994·62	...	479·63	37,721·05
0 7	3,967·01	31,566·29	9,643·50	5,028·09	33,289·16	5,104·18	...	98·75	88,696·98
0 6	2,710·80	404·81	1,680·61	1,329·66	13,445·80	4,359·35	...	1,785·50	25,716·53
0 5	..	154·08	...	..	...	...	..	...	154·08
0 4	18,699·57	17,584·49	11,381·04	7,453·95	720·05	469·06	...	2,352·19	58,660·35
Total ...	31,593·17	70,247·69	*36,773·64	19,619·39	93,950·03	33,672·24	...	18,156·69	304,012·35

* Excludes 172·16 acres of grass-rent lands assessed at Rs. 43–2–0.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Wet (occupied).

Particulars of money rates.	Dharmapuri Division.		Hosur Division.		Salem Division.		Sankaridrug Division.		District Total.
	Dharmapuri Taluk.	Uttangarai Taluk.	Hosur Taluk.	Krishnagiri Taluk.	Attur Taluk.	Salem Taluk.	Omalur Taluk.	Tiruchengodu Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 12	...	...	...	78·44	...	...	...	...	78·44
9 8	...	...	...	24·58	1,343·04	...	...	...	1,367·62
9 0	...	...	...	186 49	...	...	...	...	186·49
8 8	...	...	...	46 10	1,012·61	419·83	...	1,103·32	2,581·86
8 0	...	...	...	707·20	1,572 99	...	...	5·99	2,286·18
7 4	579·29	...	786·07	37·03	28·53	1,656·38	...	510·03	3,597 33
6 12	14·74	...	...	773·18	3,786·45	1,260 05	...	1,971·88	7,806·30
6 4	944·62	394·63	407·67	365·27	...	...	...	...	2,112·19
5 10	1,888·86	239 24	2,429·62	1,643 51	3,270·84	4,947·42	...	2,606·19	16,975·68
4 8	4,004·70	2,568·52	3,303·28	4,361·56	1,539·10	3,573·35	...	1,458·16	20,808·67
3 6	1,676·32	2,430·70	1,189·88	2,576 62	1,589·72	1,205·46	...	505·21	11,173·91
2 12	357·63	400·34	261·86	1,076·76	1,314·66	1,097·33	...	730·09	5,238·67
2 4	803·82	655 28	373·18	619·57	210·89	977·02	...	622·82	4,262·53
1 12	944·98	391·88	163·91	1,214·05	49·23	141·95	...	87·59	2,998·59
1 6	20·62	56·13	8 42	44·85	...	...	...	...	130·02
Total ...	11,185·58	7,136·72	8,923·89	13,755·21	15,718·06	15,278·79	...	9,601·28	81,599·53

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Wet (unoccupied).

Particulars of money rates.	Dharmapuri Division.		Hosur Division.		Salem Division.		Sankaridrug Division.		District total.
	Dharmapuri Taluk.	Uttangarai Taluk.	Hosur Taluk.	Krishnagiri Taluk.	Attur Taluk.	Salem Taluk.	Omalur Taluk.	Tiruchengodu Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
11 12 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 8 ..	...	...	...	...	10·62	..	...	...	10·62
9 0 ...	...	...	...	·75	...	...	...	...	·75
8 8 .	...	. .	...	...	5·76	22·28	...	96·64	124·68
8 0 ..	...	...	...	3·90	18 40	..	...	..	22 30
7 4 ...	...	...	·41	·37	·13	48·91	...	20 99	70·81
6 12 ...	...	...	...	·80	36·99	70·68	...	256·02	364·49
6 4 ...	89	35 86	11·73	...	...	...	...	...	46·48
5 10 ..	7 70	·39	17·63	29·90	40·76	343·71	...	207·80	647·89
4 8 ...	13·08	136·87	79·37	102·94	40·21	209 06	...	227·12	808·65
3 6 ...	51·30	202 16	98·46	69·14	55·80	41·57	...	90·52	608·95
2 12 ...	101 02	25·04	42·26	132·50	54·20	109·83	..	129·41	594·26
2 4 ...	124 81	31·83	51·94	27·98	4·03	120.53	...	218·28	579·40
1 12 ...	247 26	73·91	30·00	260·08	...	16·97	...	26·40	654·68
1 6 ..	14·37	14·37	...	10·49	...	. .	...	...	39·25
Total ..	560 45	520·43	331·80	638·85	266·90	983·54	...	1,273·24	4,575·21

(Area under each money rate in the settled hill villages.)

Dry.		Wet.	
Particulars of money rates.	Extent.	Money rates	Extent.
RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.
1 6	36·83	3 6	506·10
1 2	5,014·68	2 12	807·78
0 14	13,364·23	2 4	253·19
0 9	11,810·96	1 12	112·24
0 7	336·42	1 6	17·50
0 6	12,124·73	1 0	9·95
0 5	19,781·98	...	...
0 4	27,506·02	...	...
0 3	444·01	...	...
Total ...	90,419·86	...	1,706·76

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part I.—Area under each money rate in the Namakkal Taluk.)

Dry.			Wet.		
Particulars of money rates.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Particulars of money rates.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.
RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.
2 12	718·85	1·16	11 12	1,034·39	4·10
2 0	10,730·07	16·40	10 12	761·14	2·09
1 6	30,772·27	393·70	9 [illegible]	881·67	9·22
1 2	47,126·44	1,312·99	8 8	213·63	...
0 14	3,450·60	4,518·40	8 0	1,004·35	1·19
0 9	2,417·21	1,207·16	7 4	842·18	5·32
0 7	15,087·09	544·00	6 12	770·45	13·32
0 6	...	7,251·69	5 10	2,625·82	22·75
Special rate.			4 8	1,440·94	23·81
2 4	8·56	...	3 6	736·15	2·76
			2 12	560·55	6·73
			2 4	527·20	23·93
			1 12	29·46	
Total ...	110,311·09	15,245·50	Total ...	11,427·93	115·22

NOTE.—The constitution of Namakkal Taluk was changed with effect from 15th November 1910. The above figures are for the taluk as they stood at the time of the introduction of settlement rates. Figures for the revised area are not available.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate.)

Wet lands in the resettled taluks of Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosur.

Soil classification.					First Class.		Second Class.	
III. (1)	IV. (2)	V. (3)	VII. (4)	VIII. (5)	Taram. (6)	Rate. (7) RS. A.	Taram. (8)	Rate. (9) RS. A.
...	1	...	...	...	2	10 12	3	9 8
...	2	...	1	...	4	9 0	6	8 0
1	3	1	2	1	6	8 0	8	6 12
2	...	2	3	2	8	6 12	10	5 10
3	4	3	4	3	10	5 10	11	4 8
4	5	4	5	4	11	4 8	12	3 6
5	...	5	...	5	12	3 6	13	2 12

—					Third Class.		Fourth Class.		Fifth Class.	
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	Taram. (10)	Rate. (11) RS. A.	Taram. (12)	Rate. (13) RS. A.	Taram. (14)	Rate. (15) RS. A.
...	1	...	..	..	5	8 8	7	7 4	9	6 4
..	2	..	1	...	8	6 12	10	5 10	11	4 8
1	3	1	2	1	10	5 10	11	4 8	12	3 6
2		2	3	2	11	4 8	12	3 6	13	2 12
3	4	3	4	3	12	3 6	13	2 12	14	2 4
4	5	4	5	4	13	2 12	14	2 4	15	1 12
5	...	5	...	5	14	2 4	15	1 12	16	1 6

NOTE.—All the above tables relate to the Taluks as they stood before they were reconstituted in 1910.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

Dry rates of lands in the settled hill villages.

Class and sort of soil.		Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.		Fifth group.		Sixth group.	
VII.	VIII.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
1	1	5	2 0	6	1 6	7	1 2	8	0 14	9	0 9
2	2	6	1 6	7	1 2	8	0 14	9	0 9	11	0 6
3	3	...	1 2	8	0 14	9	0 9	11	0 6	12	0 5
4	4	9	0 9	10	0 7	11	0 6	12	0 5	13	0 4
5	5	10	0 7	12	0 5	12	0 5	13	0 4	14	0 3

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

Dry lands in the resettled villages of the taluks of Salem, Attur, Tiruchengodu and Uttangarai.

Soil classification.					First group.				Second group.				Third group.				Fourth group.			
					Occupied.		Waste.		Occupied.		Waste.		Occupied.		Waste.		Occupied.		Waste.	
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	Taram	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
						RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
...	1	...	...	...	3	3 6	4	2 12	4	2 12	5	2 0	5	2 0	6	1 6	6	1 6	7	1 2
1	2	...	1	A	4	2 12	5	2 0	5	2 0	6	1 6	6	1 6	7	1 2	7	1 2	8	0 14
2	...	1	2	1	5	2 0	6	1 6	6	1 6	7	1 2	7	1 2	8	0 14	8	0 14	9	0 9
...	...	2	...	2	6	1 6	7	1 2	7	1 2	8	0 14	8	0 14	9	0 9	9	0 9	10	0 7
...	3	...	...	...	7	1 2	8	0 14	8	0 14	9	0 9	9	0 9	10	0 7	10	0 7	11	0 6
3	...	3	...	...	8	0 14	9	0 9	9	0 9	10	0 7	10	0 7	11	0 6	11	0 6	12	0 5
...	...	...	3	3	9	0 9	10	0 7	10	0 7	11	0 6	12	0 5	13	0 4	12	0 5	13	0 4

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

Wet lands in the resettled villages of the taluks of Salem, Attur, Tiruchengodu and Uttangarai and for the Kollimalai Hills.

Soil classification.								First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Fourth class.		Fifth class.		Sixth class.	
Resettled villages.						Kollimalai Hills.													
II.	III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	VII.	VIII.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
									RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	11 12	2	10 12	3	9 8	5	8 8	7	7 4	...	...
2	..	1	...	..	...	...	..	2	10 12	3	9 8	5	8 8	7	7 4	9	6 4	...	...
...	..	2	.	1	...	1	...	4	9 0	6	8 0	8	6 12	10	5 10	11	4 8	12	3 6
...	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	6	8 0	8	6 12	10	5 10	11	4 8	12	3 6	13	2 12
...	2	.	2	...	...	3	2	8	6 12	10	5 10	11	4 8	12	3 6	13	2 12	14	2 4
...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	10	5 10	11	4 8	12	3 6	13	2 12	14	2 4	15	1 12
...	...	3	3	3	..	5	4	11	4 8	12	3 6	13	2 12	14	2 4	15	1 12	16	1 6
...	3	...	...	...	3	...	5	12	3 6	13	2 12	14	2 4	15	1 12	16	1 6	17	1 0

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

A.—Dry lands in the villages of Salem and Attur Taluks, settled for the first time in Fasli 1315.

Soil classification.		Third group.		Fourth group.		Fifth group.		Sixth group.	
VII.	VIII.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
1	1	6	1 6	7	1 2	8	0 14	9	0 9
2	2	7	1 2	8	0 14	9	0 9	11	0 6
3	3	8	0 14	9	0 9	11	0 6	12	0 5
4	4	10	0 7	11	0 6	12	0 5	13	0 4
5	5	12	0 5	12	0 5	13	0 4	14	0 3

B.—Dry lands in the resettled taluks of Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosur.

Soil classification.					Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.		Fifth group.	
III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VIII.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
						RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
..	1	..	..	...	4	2 12	5	2 0	6	1 6	..	...
1	2	..	1	1	5	2 0	6	1 6	7	1 2	8	0 14
2	3	1	2	2	6	1 6	7	1 2	8	0 14	9	0 9
3	4	2	3	3	7	1 2	8	0 14	9	0 9	11	0 6
4	5	3	..	...	8	0 14	9	0 9	10	0 7	...	...
5	..	4	4	4	9	0 9	10	0 7	11	0 6	12	0 4
...	...	5	5	5	10	0 7	12	0 4	12	0 4	13	0 3

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

Dry lands in the resettled villages of Namakkal Taluk.

Soil classification.					First group.				Second group				Third group.				Fourth group.			
					Occupied.		Waste		Occupied.		Waste.		Occupied.		Waste.		Occupied.		Waste.	
III.	IV.	V.	VII	VIII	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
						RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
...	1	...	...	...	3	3 6	4	2 12	4	2 12	5	2 0	5	2 0	6	1 6	6	1 6	7	1 2
1	2	...	1	A	4	2 12	5	2 0	5	2 0	6	1 6	6	1 6	7	1 2	7	1 2	8	0 14
2	...	1	2	1	5	2 0	6	1 6	6	1 6	7	1 2	7	1 2	8	0 14	8	0 14	9	0 9
...	...	2	...	2	6	1 6	7	1 2	7	1 2	8	0 14	8	0 14	9	0 9	9	0 9	10	0 7
...	3	...	...	...	7	1 2	8	0 14	8	0 14	9	0 9	9	0 9	10	0 7	10	0 7	11	0 6
3	...	3	...	...	8	0 14	9	0 9	9	0 9	10	0 7	10	0 7	11	0 6	11	0 6	12	0 5
...	...	...	3	3	9	0 9	10	0 7	10	0 7	11	0 6	12	0 5	13	0 4	12	0 5	13	0 4

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

Wet lands in the resettled villages of Namakkal Taluk.

Soil classification.						First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Fourth class.		Fifth class.		Sixth class.	
II.	III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
							RS A		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
1	...	.	...	...	...	1	11 12	2	10 12	3	9 8	5	8 8	7	7 4	...	...
2	...	1	...	...	...	2	10 12	3	9 8	5	8 8	7	7 4	9	6 4	...	...
...	.	2	...	1	...	4	9 0	6	8 0	8	6 12	10	5 10	11	4 8	12	3 6
...	1	...	1	2	1	6	8 0	8	6 12	10	5 10	11	4 8	12	3 6	13	2 12
...	2	...	2	...	...	8	6 12	10	5 10	11	4 8	12	3 6	13	2 12	14	2 4
...	...	...	..	..	2	10	5 10	11	4 8	12	3 6	13	2 12	14	2 4	15	1 12
...	...	3	3	3	...	11	4 8	12	3 6	13	2 12	14	2 4	15	1 12	16	1 8
...	3	...	...	...	3	12	3 6	13	2 12	14	2 4	15	1 12	16	1 6	17	1 0

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

Money rate table for dry lands in the villages of Namakkal Taluk settled for the first time in Fasli 1315.

Soil classification.		Third group.		Fourth group.		Fifth group.		Sixth group.	
VII.	VIII.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A
1	1	6	1 6	7	1 2	8	0 11	9	0 9
2	2	7	1 2	8	0 14	9	0 9	11	0 6
3	3	8	0 14	9	0 9	11	0 6	12	0 5
4	4	10	0 7	11	0 6	12	0 5	13	0 4
5	5	12	0 5	12	0 5	13	0 4	14	0 3

Cycle of Settlement as in 1924.

Names of taluks—			*Settlement current*— From	To
Uttangarai ...	437 villages	... ...	1903–04	1932–33
Omalur ...	112 ,,	... ...	1903–04	1932–33
Tiruchengodu ...	93 ,,	... ...	1903–04	1932–33
Salem ...	180 ,,	... ...	1903–04	1932–33
Attur	126 ,,	... ...	1903–04	1932–33
Rasipur ...	126 ,,	... ...	1903–04	1932–33
Namakkal...	52 ,,	... ...	1903–04	1932–33
Shevaroy ...	68 ,,	... ...	1903–04	1932–33
Hosur ...	98 ,,	... ...	1906–07	1935–36
Krishnagiri ...	71 ,,	... ...	1906–07	1935–36
Dharmapuri ...	101 ,,	... ...	1906–07	1935–36

XII.—Rainfall.

Name of rain-gauge stations.	Average rainfall (1870—1925) in inches in												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ATTUR TALUK.													
Attur	0·65	0·32	0·82	1·39	3·89	1·64	2·64	4·54	6·33	5·81	5·43	1·46	34·92
Thammampatti *	1·43	0·54	0·33	1·49	3·91	1·38	2·23	3·30	4·58	6·46	5·80	2·06	33·51
DHARMAPURI TALUK.													
Dharmapuri	0·41	0·23	0·44	1·19	4·24	2·13	2·43	4·34	5·88	5·93	3·92	1·29	32·43
Palacode*	0·61	0·14	0·41	1·33	4·68	2·00	2·92	3·47	5·97	6·17	3·59	0·76	32·05
Pennagaram †	0·28	0·27	0·65	1·41	2·20	2·35	2·50	3·87	5·63	6·27	3·75	0·95	30·13
HOSUR TALUK.													
Denkanikottah†	0·32	0·17	0·38	1·61	4·82	2·31	2·61	3·48	5·18	6·12	3·90	0·87	31·77
Hosur	0·30	0·29	0·51	1·64	4·51	2·13	2·43	3·99	4·69	5·80	3·39	0·88	30·26
Thalli ‡	0·28	0·10	0·45	1·43	4·95	2·65	3·53	4·59	6·68	5·64	3 02	0·51	33·83
KRISHNAGIRI TALUK.													
Krishnagiri	0·30	0·25	0·43	1·01	4·25	2·28	2·95	4·11	6·47	5·28	3·53	1·09	31·95
Royakottah ‡	0·68	0·29	0·44	1·20	4·67	2·26	2·70	3·53	6·57	6·51	4·64	1·40	34·89

NAMAKKAL TALUK.													
Namakkal	0·31	0·13	0·43	1·46	4·06	1·52	2·04	4·06	4·46	5·63	3·63	0·93	28·66
Paramathi†	0·38	0·23	0·43	1·42	3·82	1·15	1·04	2·76	3·50	5·55	5·53	1·13	26·94
Sendamangalam§	0·45	0·21	0·22	0·87	1·46	1·59	2·45	4·31	5·82	5·69	3·33	0·84	27·24
OMALUR TALUK.													
Omalur‖	0·31	0·29	0·43	1·44	4·16	2·42	3·50	5·02	5·56	5·73	3·50	0·93	33·29
RASIPURAM TALUK.													
Rasipuram†	0·21	0·26	0·33	1·35	4·06	2·52	3·36	5·27	5·21	5·75	3·61	0·72	32·65
SALEM TALUK.													
Salem	0·32	0·26	0·46	1·80	4·82	3·00	3·76	6·56	6·43	6·68	3·64	0·96	38·69
Shervaroy Hills (Yercaud)	0·93	0·55	0·83	2·38	6·39	5·26	7·17	10·46	10·03	9·43	6·64	3·07	63·14
Valappadi¶	0·46	0·23	0·39	1·08	3·79	1·73	2·95	4·59	5·54	5·40	0·97	1·18	28·31
TIRUCHENGODE TALUK.													
Sankaridrug†	0·25	0·30	0·59	1·70	4·07	2·05	2·30	4·25	5·05	5·82	3·33	0·91	30·42
Tiruchengode	0·29	0·18	0·48	1·33	3·52	1·73	1·94	3·73	4·38	5·83	3·59	0·98	26·98
UTTANGARAI TALUK.													
Harur†	0·87	0·32	0·39	0·88	3·27	1·64	2·55	4·37	6·08	5·40	4·88	2·29	32·94
Uttangarai	0·48	0·22	0·38	0·86	3·15	1·96	2·79	4·81	6·62	5·92	4·44	1·33	33·26
District average ...	0·48	0·26	0·46	1·37	4·04	2·17	2·85	4·52	5·76	6·04	4·00	1·21	33·16

* 1895–1925. † 1879–1925. ‡ 1894–1925.

§ 1898–1925. ‖ 1878–1925. ¶ 1901–1925.

Taluks.	Total holdings.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.						
Dharmapuri	165,282	1,59,410	12,266	60,211	177,548	2,19,621
Uttangarai	175,104	1,36,971	7,935	35,493	183,039	1,72,464
HOSUR DIVISION						
Hosur	144,987	1,53,100	9,783	55,099	154,770	2,08,199
Krishnagiri	124,501	1,08,366	13,581	72,368	138,082	1,80,734
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.						
Namakkal	89,471	1,01,490	8,374	84,318	97,845	1,85,808
Rasipur	89,614	1,22,276	7,288	39,948	96,902	1,62,224
SALEM DIVISION.						
Attur	103,936	1,28,426	14,860	1,16,335	118,796	2,44,761
Salem	107,859	1,53,534	5,497	32,789	113,356	1,86,323
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.						
Omalur	134,243	2,03,778	6,399	37,664	140,642	2,41,442
Tiruchengode ..	186,492	2,06,593	8,298	55,919	194,790	3 22,512
Total ...	1,321,489	15,33,944	94,281	5,90,144	1,415,770	21,24,088

and Demand in Fasli 1335.

Cultivation including waste charged.				Miscellaneous revenue.	Total ryotwari demand.	Cesses.	Total demand of land revenue, ryotwari, miscellaneous and cesses.
Dry.		Wet.					
Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.				
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
165,282	1,59,979	11,442	56,446	10,064	2,02,715	22,819	2,25.534
175,104	1,38,993	7,214	32,213	11,532	1,73,969	18,054	1,92,023
144,987	1,53,613	9,082	51,152	13,754	2,06,036	23,185	2,29,215
124,501	1,08,709	12,523	67,[illegible]20	12,753	1,65,887	19,358	1,85 24
89,471	1,02,512	8,353	84,186	1,71,152	1,87,9[illegible]0	19,362	2,07,292
89,614	1,22,859	7,231	39,635	11,283	1,49,457	16,034	1,65,461
103,936	1,33,636	14,789	1,15,870	19,082	2,38,570	29,212	2,6[illegible],782
107,859	1,53,821	5,328	31,855	22,450	1,97,262	21,231	2,18,493
134,243	2,24,153	5,502	32,129	10,998	2,25,684	27,944	2,53,628
186,492	2,67,515	7,840	53,129	21,791	3,12.793	38,023	[illegible],50,821
1,321,489	15,45,790	89,304	5,63,835	1,51,759	20,60,297	235,[illegible]27	22,95,524

XIV.—Revenue Payable by Permanently-settled Estates in Fasli 1335.

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and estates. (2)	Peshkash. (3)	Land cess. (4)	Miscellaneous revenue. (5)	Total. (6)
	DHARMAPURI DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Dharmapuri Taluk.				
1	Pangunattam	1,519	149	17	1,685
2	Nekkundi	537	72	21	630
3	Nulahalli	2,498	464	53	3,015
4	Reddihalli	788	188	6	982
5	Paparapatti	550	112	10	672
6	Muttahalli	222	31	2	255
7	Acharahalli	128	25	18	171
8	Velampatti	180	39	1	220
9	Panaikulam	586	121	18	725
10	Pallipatti	306	78	2	386
11	Veppalahalli	192	24	5	221
12	Giddanahalli	174	35	3	212
13	Kukkatamaradahalli	120	18	...	138
14	Papinayakampatti	1,220	282	37	1,539
15	Elamichanahalli	1,644	323	59	2,026
16	Bavuhalli	1,602	288	52	1,942
17	Thirumalavadi	700	134	22	856
18	Suganahalli	995	122	27	1,144
19	Marandahalli	362	92	71	525
19-a	Begarahalli	688	140	8	828
20	Belagayapuram	886	117	76	1,079
21	Hanumanthapuram	563	111	39	713
22	Errasigalahalli	892	161	53	1,106
23	Gollahalli	255	51	14	320
24	Kananur	239	28	13	280
25	Kandanahalli	573	143	16	732
26	Tippireddihalli	888	238	11	1,137
27	Dinnahalli	804	181	12	997
28	Nallappanaickanahalli	60	17	..	77
29	Pillappanaickanahalli	80	18	...	98
30	Samanur	532	112	30	674
30-a	Rajapalaiyam	165	33	...	198
31	Ettiyanahalli	221	36	...	257
31-a	Tottanahalli	112	22	...	134
32	Muthur	613	132	37	782
33	Mauchinaikanahalli	522	78	13	613
34	Errabaiyanahalli	582	88	...	670
35	Kadamadai	705	102	...	807
	Total ...	23,703	4,405	738	28,846
	Uttangarai Taluk.				
1	Irumattur	2,999	609	...	3,608
2	Ichchambadi	2,783	625	...	3,408
3	Kambainallore	2,782	669	...	3,451
4	Anandur	1,521	325	.	1,846
5	Tiruvanapatti	776	185		961
6	Vaniyapatti	762	192	...	954

XIV.—Revenue Payable by Permanently-settled Estates in Fasli 1335—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and estates.	Peshkash.	Land cess.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	DHARMAPURI DIVISION—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Uttangarai Taluk—cont.				
7	Talanatham	356	113	...	469
8	Buddireddipatti	235	94	..	329
9	Venkatadrihalli	165	60	...	225
10	Kadatur	569	175	..	744
11	Hosahalli	424	151	...	575
12	Basuvapuram	399	189	...	588
13	Maniyambadi	356	132	3	491
14	Chintalapadi	349	102	...	451
15	Singirihalli	331	123	..	454
16	Vaguttuppatti	328	82	...	410
17	Keraikodihalli	304	130	...	434
18	Nallakuttlahalli	249	61	...	310
19	Gedakarahalli	240	60	.	300
20	Obilinayakkanahalli	227	81	.	308
21	Kadirinayakkanahalli	225	104	..	329
22	Bosinayakkanahalli	95	38	..	133
23	Linginayakkanahalli	92	73	...	165
24	Bathalahalli	88	32	.	120
	Total ..	16,655	4,405	8	21,068
	Rented Villages.				
1	Mottankurichi	203	160	.	363
2	Sillarahalli	423	106	...	529
3	Hunisinahalli	528	142	.	670
4	Regadahalli	134	144	..	278
	Total ...	1,288	552	..	1,840
	Inam Village.				
...	Kattuppatti	.	87	11	98
	Total ...	17,943	5,044	14	23,001
	HOSUR DIVISION.				
	Hosur Taluk.				
1	Bagalur	6,719	1,801	...	8,520
2	Shulagiri	5,466	2,303	...	7,769
3	Berikai	7,190	3,410	...	10,600
4	Punnagaram	1	..		1
5	Orepalli	1	...	...	1
6	Doripalli A.	2	1	...	3
7	Doripalli B.	17	7	..	24
8	Panakandoddi	1	1	...	2
9	Thradi	8	3	...	11
10	Kurubaratipalli	2	1	..	3

XIV.—Revenue Payable by Permanently-settled Estates in Fasli 1335—*cont.*

Serial number	Taluks and estates.	Peshkash.	Land cess.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	HOSUR DIVISION—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Hosur Taluk—cont.				
11	Nallur	679	86	...	765
12	Muthanahalli	720	87	...	807
13	Nammandahalli	1,360	251	...	1,611
14	Royakottai	1,231	233	...	1,464
15	Soolikunta	555	89	...	644
16	Ganganahalli	346	61	...	407
17	Hilagam	531	49	...	580
18	Ulagam	289	41	...	330
19	Doddametrai	224	28	...	252
20	Hosahalli	275	34	...	309
21	Kottaguraki	237	28	...	265
22	Koneri Agraharam	466	55	...	521
23	Karukanahalli	127	29	...	156
24	Banganahalli	210	35	...	245
25	Medai Agraharam	397	55	...	452
	Total ...	27,054	8,685	...	35,739
	Krishnagiri Taluk.				
1	Kundarapalli	313	118	...	431
2	Kurubarahalli	442	104	...	546
3	Neriyanakuppam	1,402	390	...	1,792
4	Chinnamanavaranapalli	454	116	...	570
5	Pichukuntapethanapalli	141	40	...	181
6	Billanakuppam	898	286	...	1,184
7	Samanthamalai	292	80	...	372
8	Kodipalli	225	68	...	293
9	Sileypalli	193	59	...	252
10	Bayyanapalle	278	114	...	392
11	Tippanapalle	729	172	...	901
12	Bellarapalle	2,857	549	...	3,406
13	Chendarapalle	706	167	...	873
14	Jegadevi	1,702	523	...	2,225
15	Gangileri	942	144	...	1,086
16	Moramadagu	504	59	...	563
17	Agaram	479	58	...	537
18	Thumbalapalle	532	99	...	631
19	Thavalam	398	84	...	482
20	Sulamalai	181	66	...	247
21	Achchamangalam (Group I) .	338	129	...	467
22	Do. (Group II-*a*)	70	114	...	415
23	Do. (Group II-*b*) ..	231			
24	Purushottamapuram (Group I) ...	315	99	...	414
25	Do. (Group II) ..	284	94	...	378
26	Ikondamkottapalli	722	213	...	935
27	Penneswaramatam	539	67	...	606
28	Talihalle	1,890	374	...	2,264
29	Avatavadi	1,914	328	...	2,242

NOTE.—There have been territorial changes in Hosur and Krishnagiri Taluks.

XIV.—Revenue Payable by Permanently-settled Estates in Fasli 1335—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and estates. (2)	Peshkash. (3)	Land cess. (4)	Miscellaneous revenue. (5)	Total. (6)
	HOSUR DIVISION—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Krishnagiri Taluk—cont.				
30	Mahendaramangalam ...	1,766	300	..	2,066
31	Jekkasamudram	882	132	...	1,014
32	Jittandahalle	889	129	...	1,018
33	Bommanur	877	142	...	1 019
34	Chentahalle	1,019	155	...	1,174
35	Malayandahalli	449	53	...	502
	Total ...	25,853	5.625		31,478
	NAMAKKAL DIVISION.				
	Namakkal Taluk				
1	Namakkal	7,865	1,623	...	9,488
2	Kondichettipatti	1,844	372	...	2.216
3	Mutrancbetti	7,507	860	...	8.367
4	Lathivadi	3,180	389	.	3,569
5	Ponneri	2,136	330	.	2,466
6	Agrahara Valavandi	2,629	565	..	3,194
7	Muthugapatti	4,930	796	...	5,726
8	Thipperamahadevi	2,357	267	..	2,624
9	Erumaippatti	4,296	543	...	4.839
10	Palayapalayam	3.149	622	...	3,771
11	Thettamudiampatti	1,252	190	...	1,442
12	Pavithiram..	3,249	382	...	3,631
13	Singalamkombai	786	135	...	921
14	Pudukottai	4,943	636	..	5,579
15	Thusur	6,192	875	..	7,067
16	Mettupatti	1,667	213	..	1,880
17/1	Pallambarai, Bit I	770	180	...	950
17/2	Do. Bit II	492	110	..	602
17/3	Do. Bit III	1,056	251	..	1,307
17/4	Do. Bit IV	837	197	...	1,034
17/5	Do. Bit V	320	84	...	404
18	Belukurichi	1,368	408	...	1,776
19/1	Tirumalagiri	964	195	...	1,159

XIV.—Revenue Payable by Permanently-settled Estates in Fasli 1335—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and estates. (2)	Peshkash. (3)	Land cess. (4)	Miscellaneous revenue. (5)	Total. (6)
	NAMAKKAL DIVISION—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Namakkal Taluk—cont.				
19/2	Melappatti	404	76	...	480
20	Uppukombai	2,735	485	...	3,220
21	Thuthikulam	2,425	340	...	2,765
22	Marurpatti	1,784	379	...	2,163
23	Thalambadi	1,486	345	..	1,831
24	Minnampalli	1,697	393	...	2,090
25	Pottanam	1,980	322	...	2,302
26/a	Aniyar	798	89	...	887
26/b	Mudalaipatti	1,281	134	...	1,415
26/c	Kadapalli	1,405	158	...	1,563
26/2	Nallipalayam	1,946	230	...	2,176
27/1	Thummankurichi	2,724	281	...	3,005
27/2	Marappanaickampatti	2,715	299	...	3,014
28	Tholur	3,556	447	...	4,003
29	Sendamangalam	710	120	...	830
30	Bommasamudram	657	137	...	794
31	Periyakulam	1,717	392	...	2,109
32/1	Pommarkulam I	610	181	...	791
32/2	Pommarkulam II	470	129	...	599
32/3	Pommarkulam III	102	18	...	120
32/4	Pommarkulam IV	38	5	...	43
33	Solasiramani	5,347	701	...	6,048
34	Thidumal	5 238	707	..	5,945
35	Kudacheri, West	1,913	444	...	2,357
36	Do. East	1,633	294	..	1,927
37	Konur	3.248	571	...	3,819
38	Perunkurichi	3,340	355	...	3,695
39	Kuppirikapalayam	2,026	186	...	2,212

XIV.—Revenue Payable by Permanently-settled Estates in Fasli 1335—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and estates.	Peshkash.	Land cess.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	NAMAKKAL DIVISION—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Namakkal Taluk—cont.				
40	Pillur	1,514	780	..	5,294
41/1	Kirambur	1,816	264	...	2,080
41/2	Rajampalaiyam	1,817	258	...	2,075
42	Selur...	4,340	710	..	5,050
43	Thindamangalam	1,389	284	..	1,673
44	Nallakavandanpalaiyam	1,448	279	...	1,727
45	Eranapuram	882	128	..	1,001
46/1	Kollukattipalaiyam	1 346	205		1,551
46/2	Kodur	1,072	178	..	1,250
47	Thaligai	973	137	...	1,110
48	Sirkar Valavandi	3,125	415	...	3,540
49	Sirkar Palapatti	3,135	400	...	3,535
50	Naravalur Thottipalaiyam ...	173	28	...	201
	Total ..	1,4[illegible],804	22,507	...	1,66,311
	SALEM DIVISION.				
	Rasipur Taluk.				
1	Rasipur	2,942	49	92	3,083
2	Singalandapuram	4,574	13	20	4,607
3	Kanagabommampatti	325	..	...	325
4	Arasampalaiyam	248	..	...	248
5	Kakaveri	2,647	26	72	2,745
6	Chandrasekarapuram	1,813		...	1,813
7	Kaliyani	1,844	20	106	1,970
	Total ...	14,393	108	290	14,791
	Attur Taluk.				
1	Attur Taluk	2,021	363	..	
		and			2,600
	Sekkadipatti Mittah ...	150	10	56	
	Total ...	2,171	373	56	2.600

XIV.--Revenue Payable by Permanently-settled Estates in Fasli 1335--*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and estates. (2)	Peshkash. (3)	Land cess. (4)	Miscellaneous revenue. (5)	Total. (6)
	SALEM DIVISION—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Salem Taluk.				
1	Salem	15,930	1,834	...	17,764
2	Pallapatti	3,889	271	...	4,160
3	Annadanapatti	3,897	434	...	4,331
4	Alagapuram	1 325	309	...	1,634
5	Alagapuram Pudur	1,116	260	...	1,376
6	Hasthampatti	390	49	...	439
7	Kannankurichi	9,938	1,110	...	11,048
8	Rakkipatti	558	132	...	690
	Total ..	37,043	4,399	...	41,442
	SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.				
	Omalur Taluk.				
1	Karukkalavadi	2,230	334	...	2 564
2	Muttunaickampatti	1,453	206	...	1,659
3	Pagalpatti	1,704	267	...	1,971
4	Nallakavandanpatti	534	78	...	612
5	Sellapillaikuttai	1,622	245	...	1,867
	Total ...	7,543	1,130	...	8,673
	Tiruchengodu Taluk.				
1	Animur	6,402	1,047	...	7,449
2	Kokkalai	2,426	400	...	2,826
3	Chinnamanali	1,538	409	...	1,947
4	Periyamanali	669	185	...	854
5	Thondipatti	684	166	...	850
6	Molipalli	2,018	252	...	2,270
7	Nallipalaiyam	3,004	305	..	3,309
8	Elanagar	1,535	186	...	1,721
9	Akkalampatti	1,159	184	...	1,343
10	Puttur	4,667	540	...	5,207
11	Manathi	1,438	247	...	1,685
12	Musiri	1,256	264	...	1,520
13	Marakalampatti	443	76	...	519
14	Mavureddipatti	1,692	347	...	2,039
15	Chithalandur	3,676	486	...	4,162
16	Komaramangalam	5,902	1,073	...	6,975
17	Komarapalaiyam	3,648	460	...	4,108
18	Thokavadi	2,968	497	...	3,465
19	Kavandanpalaiyam	3,089	566	...	3,655
20	Munjanur	1,531	286	...	1,817
21	Unjani	2,639	329	...	2,968
22	Palamedu	2,783	267	...	3,050
23	Kattupalaiyam, West	326	35	...	361
24	Do. East	331	29	...	360

XIV.—Revenue Payable by Permanently-settled Estates in Fasli 1335—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and estates.	Peshkash.	Land cess.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	SANKARIDRUG DIVISION—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Tiruchengodu Taluk—cont.				
25	Maraporai	1,365	178		1,543
26	Kuppichipalaiyam	891	101	...	992
27	Maraporai, South	452	49	..	501
28	Minnampalli	1,652	215		1,867
29	Nagarpalaiyam	1,433	218	...	1,651
30	Morangam	1,751	238		1,989
31	Karumanur	2,922	340		3,262
32	Kuttanattam	2 637	351		2,988
33	Kokkarayampet	8,661	1,533	.	10 194
34	Sankari	795	192	...	987
35	Kasthuripatti	1,549	344		1,883
36	Iveli	748	204		952
37	Konganapuram	8,390	1 179		9,569
38	Kottavarudampatti	1,679	263		1,942
39	Irugalur	2,802	648	...	3,450
40	Mettupalaiyam	283	42	..	325
	Total ..	93,834	14,721	.	1,08,555
	District total ..	3,93 341	66 907	1,0[illegible]	4,61,436

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Taluks	Demand										Collected or written off.		
	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.													
Dharmapuri	276	281	255	280	277	282	287	258	278	261	275	280	227
Uttangarai...	193	188	192	212	218	211	221	201	214	215	192	188	190
HOSUR DIVISION.													
Hosur	284	287	257	283	258	282	291	264	292	284	278	279	247
Krishnagiri	261	263	227	251	240	236	242	210	237	224	261	262	215
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.													
Namakkal	...*	383	386	396	400	403	410	402	395	393	..*	379	380
Rasipur	...†	200	179	199	204	206	218	192	195	193	...†	199	179
SALEM DIVISION.													
Attur	334	281	262	283	291	290	295	243	277	275	330	270	257
Salem including Yercaud.	410	263	243	260	263	262	275	265	264	268	401	260	284
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.													
Omalur	264	266	266	268	275	272	279	255	257	265	263	265	264
Tiruchengodu	477	488	443	475	481	480	495	456	469	478	476	482	440
Total ...	..	28,95	27,10	29,07	29,07	29,30	30,13	27,46	28,78	28,51	...	28,54	26,33

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees)—*cont.*

Taluks.	Collected or written off—*cont.*							Balance.									
	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.																	
Dharmapuri	273	269	279	283	246	272	256	1	1	28	7	8	3	4	12	6	5
Uttangarai	209	210	208	212	194	207	210	1	0	2	3	8	3	9	7	7	5
HOSUR DIVISION.																	
Hosur	276	241	277	287	252	287	283	11	8	10	7	17	5	4	12	5	1
Krishnagiri	242	219	231	237	199	231	218	...	1	12	9	21	5	5	11	6	6
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.																	
Namakkal	391	389	398	404	393	386	381	..*	4	6	5	11	5	6	9	9	12
Rasipur	198	202	206	217	188	187	190	...†	1	0	1	2	0	1	4	8	3
SALEM DIVISION.																	
Attur	260	260	287	288	217	269	272	4	11	5	14	31	3	7	26	8	8
Salem including Yercaud.	243	246	256	266	245	250	254	9	13	9	17	17	12	9	20	14	14
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.																	
Omalur	262	261	269	276	235	245	263	1	1	2	6	14	3	3	20	12	2
Tiruchengode	471	475	476	193	450	464	470	1	1	3	4	6	4	2	6	5	3
Total ...	28,34	27,72	28,87	29,63	26,19	2,798	27,97	...	41	77	73	1,35	43	50	1,27	80	54

Namakkal belonged to Trichinopoly District. † Rasipur formed part of Salem Taluk.
The territorial limits of Salem, Namakkal, Tiruchengodu and Attur taluks underwent revision in 1918.

XVI.—Remissions (in thousands of rupees).

Taluks.	Waste remitted.														
	Wet.											Dry.			
	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Total.	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.															
Dharmapuri	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	7	2	4	19	...	...	...	...
Uttangarai	...	2	14	2	...	3	1	11	3	3	39	...	...	...	...
HOSUR DIVISION.															
Hosur	...	1	13	...	10	6	2	10	1	4	47	...	...	...	...
Krishnagiri	...	...	11	2	6	3	4	13	3	5	47	...	...	...	...
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.															
Namakkal *	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rasipur †	†	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
SALEM DIVISION.															
Attur	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	9	...	...	...	...
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.															
Omalur	...	...	17	3	1	1	1	15	8	6	52	...	...	...	...
Tiruchengodu	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	10	6	3	26	...	...	...	...
District total ...	...	3	72	8	17	13	9	78	26	26	2,52	...	...	...	...

XVI.—Remissions (in thousands of rupees)—*cont.*

Taluks.	Waste remitted—*cont.* Dry—*cont.* Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Other seasonal remissions (including fixed remissions). Fasli 1326	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Total.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.																	
Dharmapuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15		2	1	1	19	8	19	66
Uttangarai	...	...			...	...	1	1	7	1	1	3	2	8	6	5	35
HOSUR DIVISION.																	
Hosur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	1	14	5	2	19	3	6	64
Krishnagiri	...	...	...	...	...			...	17	2	8	5	4	24	9	20	89
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.																	
Namakkal *	...	...	...		...		*	...	6	2	2	2	2	7	7	8	86
Rasipur †	...	...	...		...		†	2	19	2	...	...	1	20	15	19	78
SALEM DIVISION.																	
Attur	...	...	...		...	...	1	3	12	...		...	...	37	10	13	76
Salem	...		...	...	...	...	1	1	11	1	...	...	1	9	11	10	45
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.																	
Omalur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	3	1	2	1	12	15	15	60
Tiruchengodu	...	...	...		...		1	2	20	2	2	1	1	22	23	22	96
District total ...	...	...	...		...	...	5	12	1,29	11	30	19	15	1,77	1,07	1,37	6,45

* Namakkal previously belonged to Trichinopoly District.

† Rasipur previously formed part of Salem Taluk.

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

Taluks.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in											Total recovered.
	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Total (including outstanding balance at the beginning of fasli 1326).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Dharmapuri	1,250	1,600	6,450	6,125	12,520	4,975	15,150	19,045	24,720	4,725		
Uttangarai	1,500	1,200	1,200	10,185	1,26,840	47,195	10,780	32,625	20,665	12,350		
HOSUR DIVISION.												
Hosur	1,175	2,870	1,650	2,740	3,550	2,900	1,950	2,750	3,860	6,500		
Krishnagiri	995	850	450	4,125	11,050	8,325	12,085	29,545	8,750	7,915		
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.												
Namakkal	3,850	2,575	750	1,350	4,200	6,300	10,950	31,650	30,100	15,600	12,48,068	7,60,698
Rasipur	3,150	125	2,750	7,660	3,000	6,475	7,885	16,600	11,750	50,710		
SALEM DIVISION.												
Attur	2,535	525	3,845	22,000	48,840	18,035	8,190	10,170	18,225	17,650		
Salem	2,735	30,170	17,220	8,498	14,460	5,300	5,570	6,500	14,070	7,350		
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.												
Omalur	1,105	2,500	33,245	8,475	9,200	8,175	6,975	32,775	19,800	7,975		
Tiruchengoda	450	450	1,000	8,125	4,725	2,950	3,450	4,100	11,670	12,100		
District total ...	18,745	42,865	68,560	74,583	2,38,385	1,10,630	82,985	1,85,760	1,63,110	1,42,875		

XVIII.—PRICES IN SEERS PER RUPEE.

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee.

Fasli.	Dharmapuri Division.				Hosur Division.			Namakkal Division.			Salem Division.		Sankaridrug Division.			
	Dharmapuri Taluk.		Uttangarai Taluk.		Hosur Taluk.		Krishnagiri Taluk.	Namakkal Taluk.		Rasipuram Taluk.	Attur Taluk.	Salem Taluk.	Sankaridrug Taluk.		Omalur Taluk.	
	Dharmapuri.	Pennagaram.	Harur.	Uttangarai.	Denkanikota.	Hōsur.	Krishnagiri.	Namakkal.	Paramathi.	Rasipuram.	Attur.	Salem.	Sankaridrug.	Tiruchengodu.	Omalur.	District average.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Rice, second sort.																
1326	7·4	8·3	8·2	7·9	8·7	7·0	8·9	...	...	7·8	8·0	7·1	7·6	6·6	8·0	7·8
1327	7·8	8·1	8·1	8·0	8·3	6·8	8·7	8·0	6·6	8·9	8·6	6·9	7·9	6·8	7·3	7·7
1328	5·2	5·2	5·4	5·3	6·2	5·1	5·5	4·9	5·0	5·4	6·0	4·7	5·3	4·6	5·1	5·3
1329	4·1	4·3	4·7	4·2	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·0	3·5	4·1	3·8	3·6	4·4	3·9	4·0	4·2
1330	4·7	4·7	5·5	5·2	5·0	5·2	5·3	5·0	5·0	5·5	5·6	4·3	5·8	4·9	4·6	5·1
1331	5·9	5·5	5·7	5·1	5·0	4·6	5·3	4·7	5·8	5·6	5·9	4·6	5·2	5·8	5·7	5·4
1332	5·3	5·8	5·1	5·3	5·1	4·8	5·2	5·2	5·8	5·4	5·8	4·6	5·5	5·5	5·3	5·3
1333	5·18	5·48	5·12	5·54	5·23	4·87	5·09	5·71	5·49	4·58	5·77	4·44	5·50	5·48	5·45	5·26
1334	4·98	5·14	4·54	4·86	5·15	4·61	4·58	4·16	4·38	3·78	4·96	4·06	4·93	4·67	4·70	4·68
1335	5·33	5·35	5·34	5·23	4·98	4·70	4·81	4·60	4·23	4·22	5·15	4·13	4·97	5·36	5·84	4·92

Paddy, first sort.

1326	11·0	...	(a) 15·2	11·8	...	...	15·2	...	...	12·1	12·8	11·7	11·7	...	12·4	12·8
1327	13·3	...	(f) 11·3	(e) 10·5	...	...	(d) 15·9	10·8	10·7	11·9	13·4	11·6	13·0	...	11·8	12·2
1328	8·4	8·3	...	(a) 10·9	...	...	9·7	6·8	(g) 6·2	8·2	8·2	7·5	6·8	7·9	7·4	8·0
1329	6·0	...	...	6·3	...	...		5·4	5·4	5·6	6·0	5·9	5·5	(a) 4·7	5·7	5·7
1330	6·8	...	...	6·2	...	...	(f) 8·3	6·1	6·9	7·9	8·7	7·3	7·5	...	6·1	7·2
1331	8·8	.	...	...	...	...	(f) 8·1	6·7	...	8·2	9·3	7·9	8·3	...	8·3	8·2
1332	8·4	..	..	...	...	...	(a) 7·8	...	(a) 8·6	(k) 9·2	8·9	7·6	...	...	8·0	8·4
1333	8·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) 6·15	(f) 8·61	7·48	8·43	7·25	...	...	7·60	7·71
1334	7·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·66	...	6·06	7·44	6·59	(g) 7·02	...	6·06	6·62
1335	7·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·84	...	7·33	7·82	6·83	(a) 6·75	...	7·18	7·01

Paddy, second sort.

1326	12·7	15·1	..	12·7	.	..	16·6	...	...	13·0	(b) 14·3	12·3	13·1	9·9	13·5	13·3
1327	14·3	14·8	(a) 12·3	(a) 10·2	...	...	(d) 17·2	13·0	9·8	14·5	14·4	12·2	13·7	10·6	12·8	13·0
1328	8·5	8·5	(a) 3·1	(a) 11·5	...	...	(h) 10·6	7·4	8·0	9·1	9·3	8·0	7·6	6·6	8·1	8·2
1329	6·7	7·1	(a) 5·8	7·0	(a) 6·2	...	6·8	6·3	(f) 5·5	6·3	6·5	6·4	6·1	5·9	6·0	6·3
1330	8·4	...	...	7·1	...	...	7·5	7·6	8·0	8·8	9·6	7·7	9·1	7·4	6·8	8·0
1331	(d) 10·5	9·2	(a) 7·4	...	...	...	7·9	8·7	8·7	9·8	10·2	8·7	8·8	8·3	8·8	8·9

(a) Sold for one month.
(b) Sold for seven months.
(d) Sold cheap throughout the year.
(e) Sold for five months.
(f) Sold for two months.
(g) Sold for six months.
(h) Sold for eight months.
(k) Sold for four months.

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee—*cont.*

Fasli.	Dharmapuri Division.				Hosur Division			Namakkal Division.			Salem Division.		Sankaridrug Division.			
	Dharmapuri Taluk.		Uttangarai Taluk		Hosur Taluk.		Krishnagiri Taluk.	Namakkal Taluk.		Rasipuram Taluk.	Attur Taluk.	Salem Taluk.	Sankaridrug Taluk.		Omalur Taluk.	
	Dharmapuri.	Pennagaram.	Harur.	Uttangarai.	Denkanikota.	Hōsur.	Krishnagiri.	Namakkal.	Paramathi.	Rasipuram.	Attur.	Salem.	Sankaridrug.	Tiruchengodu.	Omalur.	District average.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
							Paddy, second sort—cont.									
1332	9·2	(k) 8·6	...	...	...	...	7·9	...	8·6	(e) 9·7	0·4	8·2	8·2	7·8	8·9	8·6
1333	9·39	(a) 11·07	...	...	.	...	7·60	(k) 6·61	8·43	(g) 8·67	9·34	8·16	8·01	7·92	8·52	8·57
1334	8·58	..	...	..	...	.	6·86	6·25	6·55	(f) 5·85	8·37	7·24	7·35	7·12	7·24	7·14
1335	8·43	...	...	...	...	...	7·26	6·85	5·92	7·82	8·80	7·71	6·85	7·92	7·80	7·54
							Horsegram.									
1326	18·1	17·7	17·2	19·6	19·9	18·5	17·9	...	...	16·5	17·7	17·6	17·6	17·7	18·7	18·1
1327	16·7	14·4	14·1	13·2	12·8	13·9	13·6	15·7	12·5	13·3	13·0	13·8	13·7	14·3	14·0	13·9
1328	8·9	9·3	(h) 10·4	8·5	9·3	9·5	8·5	7·5	7·6	8·0	9·1	8·0	8·1	7·7	7·7	8·5

1329	6·8	7·1	6·6	6·9	7·6	7·4	6·8	6·2	5·5	6·2	6·4	6·4	6·0	6·4	6·1	6·6
1330	7·4	(j) 9·7	7·8	7·3	8·0	8·1	9·3	6·3	7·5	7·5	8·5	7·1	8·5	7·5	7·6	7·9
1331	6·5	...	6·9	6·4	7·1	6·9	6·9	5·9	6·0	6·2	6·6	6·4	6·6	6·8	(k) 7·5	6·6
1332	9·2	...	9·8	9·8	9·3	10·0	8·8	6·9	(l) 6·0	8·9	9·0	9·4	9·0	8·7	9·0	8·8
1333	10·52	(e) 9·13	11·48	10·94	10·29	10·40	10·35	8·82	7·15	9·47	9·57	9·26	9·10	8·62	9·21	9·62
1334	8·46	9·38	9·85	7·78	9·07	9·20	8·55	7·06	6·35	7·49	7·84	7·74	8·34	7·54	7·79	8·16
1335	11·80	12·59	10·93	11·86	12·82	12·86	12·36	9·90	8·15	11·15	10·68	10·32	10·66	10·01	10·90	11·13
							Cholam.									
1326	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	11·9	12·2	12·9	14·4	12·7	14·1	13·0
1327	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10·7	11·1	12·8	13·4	11·6	15·4	12·6	12·7	12·5
1328	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7·3	6·6	7·7	8·0	7·2	7·7	7·8	7·0	7·4
1329	6·0	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 5·9	5·5	(g) 4·8	5·8	6·0	5·6	5·4	5·8	5·4	5·6
1330	7·1	...	...	...	...	...	.	7·2	7·4	7·3	7·8	6·6	9·9	7·5	7·3	7·6
1331	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7·9	9·2	8·3	8·6	7·4	8·9	8·7	7·6	8·3
1332	8·2	...	...	...	...	..	...	9·3	9·4	9·0	9·4	9·3	9·7	9·4	8·5	9·1
1333	7·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·97	8·34	7·86	8·74	8·71	8·34	7·48	7·54	7·98
1334	7·20	...	...	...	...	...		5·43	5·76	6·22	7·74	6·83	7·29	6·34	6·69	6·61
1335	8·58	...	...	...	.	...	..	6·84	6·12	7·94	7·91	7·37	8·11	7·64	8·03	7·62
							Cambu.									
1326	...	...	...	...	...	..	14·2	*	*	10·2	12·0	10·1	14·2	12·4	13·7	12·4
1327	...	...	13·7	...	..		14·1	11·0	10·8	10·2	12·5	9·7	15·3	12·6	14·0	12·4
1328	..	.	7·9	13·3	..	...	9·0	7·1	6·1	6·5	7·8	6·7	7·1	7·2	6·3	7·5
1329			..	(a) 11·0	.	..	5·7	4·9	4·5	5·1	5·5	5·4	5·7	5·0	6·2	5·4
1330	...	.	...		..	..	5·0	6·9	7·7	6·8	7·3	5·4	9·1	6·4	7·1	6·9
1331	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	8·4	8·3	8·1	(f) 8·5	6·6	8·1	8·4	8·1	8·1
1332	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	8·2	8·2	7·8	7·8	6·3	8·3	7·1	7·5	7·6

* **Figures for the two stations Namakkal and Paramathi of Namakkal Division for fasli 1326 are to be found in Trichinopoly Gazetteer**

(a) Sold for one month. (f) Sold for two months. (h) Sold for eight months. (k) Sold for four months

(e) Sold for five months. (g) Sold for six months. (j) Sold for three months. (l) Sold for eleven months.

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee—*cont.*

Fasli.	Dharmapuri Division.				Hosur Division.			Namakkal Division.			Salem Division.		Sankaridrug Division.			
	Dharmapuri Taluk.		Uttangarai Taluk.		Hosur Taluk.		Krishnagiri Taluk	Namakkal Taluk.		Rasipuram Taluk.	Attur Taluk.	Salem Taluk.	Sankaridrug Taluk.		Omalur Taluk.	
	Dharmapuri.	Pennagaram.	Harur.	Uttangarai.	Denkanikota.	Hosur.	Krishnagiri.	Namakkal.	Paramathi.	Rasipuram.	Attur.	Salem.	Sankaridrug.	Tiruchengodu.	Omalur.	i strict average.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
						Cambu—cont.										
1333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·51	6·55	7·41	6·42	6·96	6·60	6·39	6·94
1334	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 8·22	10·03	6·04	5·60	5·67	7·47	5·81	5·91	6·17	6·43	6·74
1335	6·12	...	...	...	...	...	9·13	6·80	6·40	6·56	8·14	6·31	6·87	7·87	6·26	7·05
						Ragi.										
1326	17·5	17·6	16·4	15·1	(c) 23·7	18·9	15·5	*	*	13·8	14·3	14·6	14·7	13·8	15·5	16·3
1327	16·5	16·7	15·5	14·9	(d) 20·9	18·6	15·3	13·4	11·9	15·3	14·8	13·7	15·4	13·8	14·9	15·4
1328	9·1	9·2	10·0	8·7	10·7	10·4	8·4	8·4	7·3	8·1	9·1	8·1	8·3	7·6	8·1	8·8
1329	6·3	6·5	6·3	5·5	7·3	6·8	6·0	6·8	5·6	6·5	6·0	6·1	6·0	6·3	5·7	6·2

1330	8·3	8·9	8·0	7·2	9·6	8·3	8·5	8·2	8·5	9·1	9·0	7·4	10·0	8·5	7·7	8·5
1331	9·1	10·0	9·8	8·2	(d) 11·2	9·6	8·8	8·9	8·8	9·8	9·8	8·6	9·0	9·0	(k) 9·3	9·3
1332	8·7	9·7	8·9	8·0	11·1	10·4	8·5	9·5	8·9	9·1	10·0	9·0	9·2	9·1	9·3	10·0
1333	8·57	8·55	9·25	8·10	9·98	9·49	8·31	8·82	8·47	8·60	9·46	8·24	7·96	8·35	8·35	8·57
1334	8·18	8·45	8·08	7·47	9·37	9·13	7·69	6·88	6·54	7·00	8·40	7·19	7·04	7·29	7·17	7·73
1335	9·09	9·41	9·62	8·08	10·48	9·65	8·13	8·11	6·71	8·26	8·80	8·40	7·75	8·11	8·25	8·59

Salt.

1326	15·8	17·0	14·5	14·9	13·9	13·8	16·0	...	...	(c) 19·6	18·0	14·5	16·2	15·3	12·5	15·2
1327	13·4	12·4	13·0	13·2	10·5	10·8	12·6	12·2	13·8	18·2	11·6	12·1	13·6	13·0	11·7	12·8
1328	12·5	12·4	12·0	11·6	10·9	10·7	13·6	12·2	12·1	12·7	12·9	10·2	12·6	13·3	11·1	12·0
1329	15·5	13·6	14·6	13·9	12·3	12·6	13·8	14·9	12·1	14·5	(d) 16·0	(i) 11·9	13·6	15·5	13·3	13·9
1330	14·4	14·2	14·1	14·2	13·5	12·5	13·2	15·1	12·2	14·2	15·2	11·0	14·1	16·0	13·9	13·9
1331	14·5	13·9	13·4	13·8	12·1	11·7	14·0	12·4	12·2	13·0	14·0	10·8	12·2	15·4	13·4	13·1
1332	14·1	12·8	12·5	12·9	11·2	10·4	12·2	11·7	10·4	11·7	12·2	9·7	12·7	12·6	11·6	11·9
1333	12·15	11·36	10·55	10·37	9·97	8·97	12·41	10·26	9·69	9·84	10·87	10·44	10·48	10·94	8·67	10·46
1334	16·61	15·54	13·25	13·33	13·07	11·85	16·99	14·64	12·64	13·33	14·44	12·73	13·42	14·44	12·93	13·95
1335	16·18	15·96	14·96	14·01	13·30	12·67	15·36	13·76	12·98	12·54	14·53	14·90	13·92	14·69	13·68	14·23

Varaju.

1326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	24·6	...	...	...	...	24·6
1327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·6	...	...	...	...	10·6
1328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h) 7·1	...	...	(a) 12·3	...	9·7
1329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7	...	...	...	...	...
1330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·2	...	...	7·1	...	6·7
1331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·6	...	...	...	...	7·6
1332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	...	...	...	...	6·8
1333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·86	...	...	...	...	6·86
1334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·04	...	...	...	...	6·04
1335	13·12	...	...	...	...	...	(j) 7·63	...	...	...	7·13	...	...			9·29

* Figures for the two stations Namakkal and Paramathi of Namakkal Division for Fasli 1326 are to be found in Trichinopoly Gazetteer.

(a) Sold for one month.
(c) Sold cheap generally.
(d) Sold cheap throughout the year.
(h) Sold for eight months.
(k) Sold for four months.
(i) Sold dear throughout the year.
(j) Sold for three months.

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XIX.—Abkāri and Opium.

—	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.	1923–24.	1924–25.	1925–26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Country spirits.										
Number of retail shops licensed ...	320	319	338	321	316	304	310	310	279	278
Issues in Imperial proof gallons ...	48,668	56,798	67,684	63,736	71,967	72,110	61,982	49,332	37,094	35,502
Number of persons per retail shop.	5,522	5,539	6,047	6,367	6,683	6,947	6,812	6,812	7,569	7,597
Gross receipts from duty ... Rs.	4,79,842	5,37,473	6,81,868	6,73,613	6,19,553	6,16,623	5,29,744	4,12,514	4,17,416	3,00,420
Do. rentals ,,	1,15,817	1,28,024	1,71,150	2,07,403	3,17,746	2,78,264	2,82,273	2,94,514	1,88,236	1,43,966
Toddy.										
Number of retail shops licensed ...	491	485	546	512	464	499	508	506	497	499
Number of persons per shop ...	3,599	3,643	3,743	3,992	4,551	4,232	4,157	4,173	4,249	4,232
Gross receipts from tree-tax Rs.	4,84,956	5,08,908	7,17,861	7,89,284	7,31,738	6,44,122	7,92,379	7,78,069	6,40,667	6,23,821
Do. rentals ,,	7,02,605	7,82,608	10,69,824	13,39,851	13,20,551	8,95,297	9,92,706	13,82,658	11,18,880	9,03,946
Ganja bhang.										
Number of retail shops licensed ...	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Quantity sold in seers	1,090	896	1,098	1,103	1,060	915	1,057	1,138	1,159	1,216
Number of persons per shop ...	196,333	196,333	204,400	204,400	211,200	211,200	211,230	211,200	2,11,200	211,208
Gross receipts from duty ... Rs.	13,548	11,635	16,013	18,877	17,361	16,649	20,139	18,174	18,536	20,614
Do rentals ,,	10,791	12,626	18,684	18,156	19,824	19,500	19,646	26,268	23,566	20,285
Opium.										
Number of retail shops licensed ...	8	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9
Quantity sold in seers	183	194	201	204	198	194	206	199	171	160
Number of persons per shop ...	220,875	220,875	227,111	227,111	264,000	234,666	234,666	234,666	234,666	234,670
Gross receipts from duty ... Rs.	5,605	6,013	6,439	7,566	7,328	7,515	8,200	8,001	6,820	12,000
Do. rentals ,,	5,508	6,763	9,360	9,432	9,228	7,763	8,400	11,232	10,400	8,843

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

— (1)	1916-17. (2)	1917-18. (3)	1918-19. (4)	1919-20. (5)	1920-21. (6)	1921-22. (7)	1922-23. (8)	1923-24. (9)	1924-25. (10)	1925-26. (11)
	SR.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue and rates	25,44,235	29,31,386	26,15,598	29,43,093	28,40,376	30,16,839	30,29,564	26,58,684	29,24,510	28,69,816
Stamps	4,45,550	4,32,760	5,77,763	6,45,344	5,84,125	6,46,401	7,68,237	7,37,366	7,82,428	7,77,414
Excise	16,70,728	18,55,507	25,44,513	30,84,061	30,59,027	25,01,646	20,[illegible]5,410	29,53,777	23,28,121	20,56,069
Forests (a)	4,16,560	4,48,133	4,30,098	4,78,638	4,21,101	4,55,894	5,20,215	5,79,789	6,52,107	6,56,904
Registration (b)	82,399	83,306	1,32,476	1,54,339	1,29,901	1,43,454	1,59,446	1,63,874	1,58,735	1,67,935
Opium	11,113	12,781	15,799	16,998	16,556	15,278	15,959	19,156	17,395	20,627
Salt (c)	195	485	1,11,043	38,427	779	586	453	780	..	...

(a) The figures are for official years. The territorial limits of the district underwent alteration in 1918.
(b) The figures are for calendar years.
(c) The figures relate to Arcot Sub division. The statistics from 1924-25 have not been furnished by the Collector of Salt as there have been changes in the territorial limits of subdivisions.

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1925-26

Items. (1)	District Board. (2)	Salem Taluk Board. (3)	Sankaridrug Taluk Board. (4)	Namakkal Taluk Board. (5)	Dharmapuri Taluk Board. (6)	Hosur Taluk Board. (7)	Union Boards. (8)	Total of all Boards. (9)
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts—Ordinary.								
1. Taxation and miscellaneous revenue ...	1,50,218	(a) 22,724	34,409	27,330	28,986	(a) 29,901	1,03,795	3,97,368
2. Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	1,44,235	728	3,059	742	587	227	...	1,49,578
3. Endowments and contributions	175	(b) 9,500	640	.	...	(c) 5,554	...	15,869
4. Remunerative enterprises	66,263	2,270	6,260	13,838	9,564	13,214	24,855	1,36,264
5. Other receipts	1,97,427	185	4,356	15,027	1,494	452	12,495	2,31,436
Total ...	5,58,318	35,407	48,724	56,937	40,631	49,348	1,41,145	9,30,510
6. *Deduct*—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—								
(i) *Lighting Account—Ordinary* ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	4,192	...	18,600	25,500	11,594	10,349	...	67,235
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Receipts—Ordinary—General Account ...	5,54,126	35,407	30,124	34,437	29,037	38,999	1,41,145	8,63,275
Add Contribution from Railway Account.	2,218	...		..	...	...	...	2,218
8. Total ordinary expenditure	4,77,951	30,428	30,088	35,177	28,626	31,356	1,32,198	7,65,814
9. Surplus or deficit	+ 78,393	+ 4,979	+ 41	− 740	+ 411	+ 7,643	+ 8,947	+ 99,674

10. Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Net surplus or deficit	+ 78,393	+ 4,979	+ 41	− 740	+ 411	+ 7,643	+ 8,947	+ 99,674
B.—General Account.								
Capital.								
12. Government grants	...	3,106	...	...	.	...	...	3,106
13. Endowments and contributions	1,905	5,000	.	...	...	...	17	6,922
14. Loans	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Other receipts	252	...	15	...	..	...	...	267
16. Total receipts	2,157	8,106	15	...	...	...	17	10,295
17. Total expenditure	89,984	245	...	44	562	...	1,397	92,232
18. Net expenditure [item (17) *minus* item (16)].	87,827	(*d*) −7,861	(*d*) − 15	44	562	...	1,380	81,937
19. *Add* Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—								
(i) Lighting Account—Capital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Total Capital expenditure from general revenues.	87,827	...	...	44	562	...	1,380	88,438
21. Net surplus or deficit after meeting Capital expenditure [item (11) *minus* item (20)].	− 9,434	+ 4,979	+ 41	− 784	− 151	+ 7,643	+ 7,567	+ 9,861
22. Opening balance	85,924	13,490	− 2,304	13,897	3,869	7,677	34,755	1,57,308
23. Closing balance	76,490	18,469	− 2,263	13,113	3,718	15,320	42,322	1,71,695
24. Difference [item (23) *minus* item (22)].	− 9,434	+ 4,979	+ 41	− 784	− 151	+ 7,643	+ 7,567	+ 9,861

Note.—(*a*) Excludes Rs. 5,000 contribution paid by the District Board.
(*b*) Includes Rs 5,000 contribution from District Board.
(*c*) Includes District Board grant of Rs. 5,000
(*d*) Taken as Capital balance.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Salem Municipality in 1925–26.

	RS.
A. General Account—Receipts—Ordinary—	
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue	96,828
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources	9,213
(3) Endowments and contributions	...
(4) Remunerative enterprises	26,124
(5) Other receipts	1,17,173
Total ...	2,49,338
(6) *Deduct*—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—	
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	19,765
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account	2,29,573
(8) Total ordinary expenditure	2,09,269
(9) Surplus or deficit	+ 20,304
(10) Government grants-in-aid of general resources ...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit	+ 20,304
B. General Account—Capital—	
(12) Government grants	...
(13) Endowments and contributions	...
(14) Loans	35,000
(15) Other receipts	935
(16) Total receipts	35,935
(17) Total expenditure	44,101
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) *minus* item (16)] ...	* 8,166
(19) *Add*—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—	
(i) Lighting Account—Capital	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.	2,100
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital	...
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues.	2,100
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting Capital expenditure [item (11) *minus* item (20)] ...	+ 18,204
(22) Opening balance	39,717
(23) Closing balance	57,921
(24) Difference [item (23) *minus* item (22)]	+ 18,204

* Met from Capital balance.

	RS.
NOTE.—Arrears (both tax and non-tax items)	1,18,490
Unpaid bills	310

XXIV.—Education in 1921.

Taluks.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.						
Dharmapuri	8,930	955	83	9	958	78
Uttangarai	5,438	402	72	5	329	5
HŌSŪR DIVISION.						
Hōsūr	8,015	579	85	6	729	25
Krishnagiri	5,547	652	67	8	516	21
NĀMAKKAL DIVISION.						
Nāmakkal	15,497	1,351	110	9	969	64
Rasipur	8,089	668	94	8	199	60
SALEM DIVISION.						
Attūr	8,565	612	97	7	325	9
Salem	16,277	1,777	132	14	2,481	237
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.						
Ōmalūr	6,216	484	73	6	262	10
Tiruchengode ...	11,108	1,131	66	7	672	96
District total ...	93,682	8,611	89	8	7,440	605
Hindus	87,415	7,336	86	7	6,753	406
Mussalmans	5,402	835	220	40	462	29
Christians	854	434	114	55	225	170
Others	11	6	578	461	...	..

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1926

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.						Number of scholars.		
	Government.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Public.									
Arts Colleges—Men.	...	1	...	...	...	1	87	...	87
Arts Colleges—Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges—Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges—Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Secondary Schools for boys.	...	1	8	3	...	12	3,402	15	3,417
(a) Secondary Schools for girls.	1	...	...	1	...	2	12	235	247
(b) Elementary Schools for boys.	2	25	426	600	193	1,246	47,592	3,573	51,165
(b) Elementary Schools for girls.	...	10	79	19	...	108	15	6,857	6,872
Training School for Masters.	1	...	...	...	...	1	212	...	212
Training School for Mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools.	...	...	...	...	3	3	46	...	46
Total ...	4	37	513	623	196	1,373	51,366	10,680	62,046
Private.									
Advanced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary ...	...	...	...	...	16	16	393	21	414
Total ...	...	...	...	...	16	16	393	21	414
Grand total ..	4	37	513	623	212	1,389	51,759	10,701	62,460

(a) Includes European High and Middle schools.
(b) Includes European Primary schools.

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1925-26.

Nature of management.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and Industrial schools.	
	Total.	Net.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government ...	44,532	42,792	...	...	11,657	10,400	3,236	3,233	29,639	29,159	...	...
Local Board	3,45,853	2,13,982	..	...	78,939	9,683	2,66,914	2,04,249	..	...	..	...
Municipal Board ...	99,821	31,033	11,983	1,608	52,574	10,415	33,176	17,756	...	...	2,088	1,254
Aided	1,60,560	41,279	...	...	33,830	6,833	1,26,165	33,871		...	575	575
Unaided	11,184	1,177	...	...	...	.	9,701	1,177	...	...	1,483	...
Private	608	240	...	...	...	...	608	240		...	...	...
District total ...	6,62,558	3,30,453	11,983	1,608	1,77,000	37,331	4,39,790	2,60,526	29,639	29,159	4,146	1,829
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—												
Provincial funds.	..	1,64,646	...	4,000		41,246	..	1,18,680	...	...	...	770
Local funds ...	...	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	...	...
Municipal funds.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Fees	...	1,57,748	...	6,124	...	93,808	...	56,896	...	4	...	916
Endowments ...	...	878	...	50	...	578	...	250	...	...	..	...
Subscriptions ...	...	3,811	...	...	...	390	.	2,854	...	...	...	567
Other sources ...	...	4,621	...	201	...	8,647	..	634	...	75	...	64

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Name of dispensary.		Of what class.	In-patients. Number of beds available. Men.	Women.	Daily average number. Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Female.	Total.	Out-patients. Average daily attendance. Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number of patients treated, both indoor and outdoor.	Total expenditure during the year.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
A																RS.
Salem	1845	I ...	48	28	40·47	15·39	4·91	1·83	62·60	106·02	28·59	26·29	19·45	180·85	30,776	28,234
Ammapet (Salem Branch Dispensary)	1893	III ...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	38·86	18·59	15·88	16·19	89·52	14,100	2,510
Attūr	1874	III ...	3	3	1·57	0·81	0·55	0·05	2·98	46·07	17·37	18·41	15·56	97·41	12,544	5,742
Denkanikota ...	1887	III ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	34·29	12·73	12·98	11·36	71·31	10,004	2,420
Dharmapuri ...	1874	III ...	5	3	8·48	0·71	0·50	0·70	10·39	48·55	17·67	13·61	12·06	91·89	15,804	6,284
Edapadi	1916	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	19·57	10·01	11·06	8·46	49·10	6,911	2,722
Harūr ...	1876	III ...	3	2	2·70	1·20	·40	·30	4·60	22·30	13·15	8·19	2·70	46·34	7,372	3,334
Hosūr	1874	III ...	8	2	1·64	·26	1·20	0·10	2·03	21·85	11·90	8·59	7·75	50·09	7,112	5,282
Kaveripatnam ...	1914	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·04	8·44	6·84	4·58	42·90	6,957	2,782
Namakkal	1872	III ...	4	4	8·57	1·31	·07	·03	4·98	48·99	12·67	7·65	7·78	76·89	10,738	8,868
Ōmalūr	1888	III ...	1	1	·05	·01	...	...	·07	23·08	8·97	7·02	5·84	44·91	6,88[illegible]	3,355
Palakōdu	1889	III ...	1	1	·75	·32	·03	·06	1·16	29·44	15·45	9·37	7·04	61·30	9,561	2,369
Pennagaram ...	1887	III ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12·47	4·74	3·78	3·89	24·88	4,684	1,947
Rasipuram ...	1888	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·33	22·10	21·43	15·68	118·54	18,624	4,658
Sankaridrug ...	1876	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·85	12·41	10·05	8·82	53·18	8,049	4,377

Sendamangalam ...	1889	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·97	19·09	14·31	11·62	85·99	10,585	4,367
Thamampatti ...	1889	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·87	8·94	5·20	3·73	36·74	4,882	3,068
Tiruchengōdu ...	1886	III ...	4	4	2·77	·44	·05	...	8·26	34·83	12·30	11·26	10·19	68·58	10,687	5,413
Uttangarai ...	1881	III ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·42	12·52	5·77	7·14	42·85	6,881	1,842
Velur	1910	III ...	.	.	...	...		...	...	27·68	15·40	8·10	6·80	57·98	8,098	2,935
Ethapur	1914	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	22·17	9·90	7·28	6·93	46·81	6,588	2,316
Yercaud	1872	III ...	6	6	2·98	3·12	·16	·18	6·44	12·78	6·81	3·46	3·34	26·39	4,143	7,599
Kollimalais (Mission Dispy.)	...	IV ...	1	1	·05	·01	·01	·01	0·08	17·60	6·40	2·60	4·40	31·00	6,874	...
Krishnagiri ...	1874	III ...	5	6	5·26	2·47	0·36	0·28	8·37	69·77	37·90	19·96	13·21	140·84	17,618	8,728
Mattur	1925	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	327	...
Mohanur	1925	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·00	12·00	3·00	3·00	30·80	8,626	...
Namagiripeta	1925	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·12	3·66	3·33	2·38	22·44	5,752	...
Pappireddipatti ...	1925	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·80	7·30	4·90	3·00	26·00	3,814	...
Rayakotta	1925	III ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5·23	2·00	1·60	1·12	9·95	1,467	...
Thalli	1925	III ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		9·38	4·53	2·50	2·24	18·65	1,737	...
Viraganur	1925	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	13·22	4·55	1·29	1·13	20·19	2,448	...
B																
Salem Queen Alexandria (Women and Children's Hospital) ...	1903	I ...	...	21	...	21·60	·61	1·12	23·33	...	58·00	12·62	20·03	90·65	14,002	1,27,129
District total, Class A (General Dispensaries).		...	89	61	70·29	26·04	7·16	3·54	107·04	401·75	378·09	275·66	227·37	1,282·17	266,080	12,574
District total, Class B (Female Dispensaries).		...	...	21	...	21·60	·61	1·12	23·33	...	58·00	12·62	20·03	90·65	14,002	1,27,129
Combined district total.		...	89	82	70·29	47·64	7·77	4·66	130·37	401·75	436·09	288·28	247·40	1,373·52	280,082	1,39,703

CLASSES I AND II.—These include *all* institutions maintained by Provincial Funds and under Government management. The fact that an institution possesses endowments or receives contributions from Local Funds or private subscriptions should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as "State" so long as Provincial and Imperial Funds are practically responsible for all the charges connected with it. Class I—"Public" are State dispensaries which are open to the poorer classes of the public. Class II are State dispensaries which serve *only a special section of the public as indicated in the sub-classification attached.*

CLASS III.—Local Fund dispensaries include all institutions which are vested in Local Boards or Municipalities or guaranteed or maintained by Local or Municipal Funds. The *fact that* such an institution is aided by private subscriptions, or receives assistance from Government in the shape of part of the salary of the medical officer, grants of medicine, or otherwise, should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as a Local Fund dispensary so long as its existence is practically dependent upon Local Funds.

CLASS IV.—Comprises institutions supported by *private subscriptions or guarantee*, but *receiving aid* from Government or Local Funds.

CLASS V.—Comprises institutions maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. The fact that Government supplies superior inspection or *registers* should not be regarded as a reason for not treating it as a private non-aided dispensary.

CLASS VI.—Comprises all Railway Dispensaries whether maintained by State Railways or others.

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Name of taluk.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of population.			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during the 3 years ending 1925–26.
	1923–24.	1924–25.	1925–26.	1923.	1924.	1925.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.							
Dharmapuri	5,763	6,285	6,233	34·5	28·7	34·6	2,157
Uttangarai	3,434	4,939	4,939	33·9	31·6	25·5	1,037
HOSUR DIVISION.							
Hosūr	4,297	5,527	5,841	32·8	26·3	31·5	2,523
Krishnagiri	4,158	6,772	5,599	30·3	24·7	37·5	2,492
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.							
Namakkal	4,497	7,560	10,419	32·7	29·3	29·1	1,825
Rasipur	4,175	5,628	5,115	37·3	37·4	33·5	1,438
SALEM DIVISION.							
Attur	5,312	5,164	5,504	36·8	29·4	33·0	3,089
Salem	6,096	7,348	7,147	38·1	34·3	34·6	3,493
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.							
Omalūr	5,731	6,530	6,955	40·6	31·1	35·8	2,082
Tiruchengodu	7,524	7,878	16,335	33·9	30·4	21·6	2,804
MUNICIPALITY.							
Salem	2,739	2,651	3,155	47·71	51·1	57·4	1,451
District total ...	53,726	66,321	77,242	33·9	29·5	30·7	24,391

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1916—25.)

Class of court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Village Courts	3,180	...	..	...	...	...	..
Village Bench-Courts ...	(a) 1,029	.	...	...	...	..	..
Village Panchayat Courts.	(b) 4,389	...	..	...	...	...	..
Revenue Courts	343	...	196	18	14	6	43
District Munsifs' Courts ..	12,924	230	3,567	221	182	105	58
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	629	4,225	28	3	2	2	100
District Judge's Court ...	18	4,335	...	..	...	...	..

(a) Average for six years from 1916 to 1921.
(b) Average for four years from 1922 to 1925.

The District Munsif and the Sub-Judge, Salem, have disposed of 84,627 and 5,982 small cause suits, respectively, during the ten years.

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the ten years 1916—25.)

Offence. (1)	1916. (2)	1917. (3)	1918. (4)	1919. (5)	1920. (6)	1921. (7)	1922. (8)	1923. (9)	1924. (10)	1925. (11)
Murder	6	4	7	31	26	34	42	17	34	31
Culpable homicide	3	8	3	6	1	13	6	5	15	1
Hurts and assaults	520	412	354	490	389	529	552	600	567	519
Other offences against the person	41	37	8	29	69	4	24	21	17	22
Dacoity	13	4	2	30	8	21	12	...	19	16
Robbery	25	9	7	35	19	9	13	9	38	30
House-breaking	7	41	50	89	43	51	55	49	70	48
Cattle theft	111	105	113	196	127	41	60	102	656	128
Other theft	451	428	440	918	408	469	429	408	206	510
Other charges against property	215	70	122	155	94	165	169	126	145	133
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	244	131	151	101	121	95	102	100	121	134
Other offences against the Penal Code	695	641	544	590	964	480	524	669	523	647
Total ...	2,331	1,890	1,801	2,670	2,269	1,911	1,988	2,106	2,411	2,214
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	124	31	46	139	92	84	115	108	72	40
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Madras Abkāri Act, I of 1886.	289	307	368	841	445	609	637	737	570	707
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882.	2,945	2,543	2,849	3,257	2,984	4,589	3,366	3,221	3,914	1,641
Offences under the District Municipalities Act.	205	259	248	429	452	220	588	589	1,651	1,731
Other offences against Special and Local Laws...	4,969	4,493	4,478	3,135	4,165	4,479	4,656	4,095	2,461	4,941
Grand total ...	10,868	9,523	9,791	10,471	10,407	11,892	11,300	10,856	11,079	11,274

The territorial limits underwent alteration in 1918.

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the ten years 1916—25.)

Class of courts. (1)	Number of original cases instituted. (2)	Number of appeals received. (3)
Village Magistrates	456	...
Village Panchayat Courts	982	...
Bench Magistrates	3,997	...
Special Magistrates	147	...
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates	8,492	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates	521	388
District Magistrate	5	75*
Additional District Magistrate	..	...
Court of Sessions	86	57
Do. Assistant Sessions	(a) 28	...
Additional Sessions	(b) 34	...

The territorial limits underwent alteration in 1918.
(a) Average from 1919—1925.
(b) Relates to 1925 (one year).
* Including revision.

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1926.

Taluks. (1)	Number of Police. Stations. (2)	Number of Police. Out-posts. (3)	Police force. Inspectors. (4)	Police force. Sub-Inspectors. (5)	Police force. Head Constables. (6)	Police force. Constables. (7)	Police force. Police Talaiyaris. (8)	Police force. Revenue Talaiyaris (9)	Number of Known Depredators. (10)	Number of Sub-jails. (11)	Total accommodation in them. (12) Males.	Total accommodation in them. (12) Females.
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.												
Dharmapuri ...	5	1	1	5	10	70	...	113	54	2	24	12
Uttangarai ...	5	1	1	5	9	75	...	112	42	2	31	5
HOSUR DIVISION.												
Hosur	5	3	1	5	12	84	...	105	26	2	31	13
Krishnagiri .	5	..	1	5	7	64	...	85	66	1	17	4
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.												
Rasipur *	5	2	1	5	12	79	...	109	22	1	9	3
Namakkal	5	1	1	5	9	82	..	79	83	2	29	9
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.												
Tiruchengodu ...	5	1	1	5	11	71	...	80	34	2	28	2
Omalur	4	2	1	4	8	63	...	81	49	1	18	2
SALEM DIVISION.												
Attur	5	2	1	5	10	81	...	94	44	1	12	9
Salem Town Police Circle.	3	2	1	{ 5 1† }	23	120	...	101	46	2	8	13
Armed Reserve ...	...	...	1	3‡	{ 16 1§ }	178	..	...	..		..	...
Headquarters staff.	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	..
Prosecuting staff ...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	47	15	12	63 4	128 1	967	...	959	466	16	207	72

* Rasipur Taluk *is included in the* Salem Taluk Police Circle.
† Sergeant. ‡ Sergeants. § Jamadar.

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years.	Number of assessees.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.					
			Per head of assessee.			Per head of population.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)		
		RS.	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1922-23	957	2,05,468	214	11	0	0	1	6
1923-24	1,040	1,71,037	164	7	0	0	1	4
1924-25	1,372	2,00,987	146	8	0	0	1	6
1925-26	1,410	1,95,708	138	13	0	0	1	5
1926-27	1,288	1,98,429	154	0	0	0	1	6

I.—Area, Population, *etc.*, in 1931.

Locality. (1)	Area in square miles. (2)	Number of — Towns. (3)	Number of — Villages. (4)	Number of — Occupied houses. (5)	Population, 1931. — Total (6)	Population, 1931. — Males. (7)	Population, 1931. — Females (8)	Population (both sexes).* — 1921. (9)	Population (both sexes).* — 1911. (10)	Percentage of variation (of population). — 1911—21. (11)	Percentage of variation (of population). — 1921—31. (12)	Density of population per square mile 1931. (13)
Dharmapuri Division.												
Dharmapuri	897	1	147	47,014	240,042	119,866	120,176	209,019	219,558	−4·8	+14·8	268
Uttangarai	910	...	143	37,735	180,741	90,335	90,406	152,740	156,725	−2·5	+18·3	199
Hosur Division.												
Hosur	1,182	1	336	38,300	196,362	100,095	96,267	177,901	187,067	−4·9	+10·4	166
Krishnagiri	687	1	167	44,187	213,002	105,922	107,080	175,026	188,158	−7·0	+21·7	310
Namakkal Division.												
Namakkal	618	2	179	69,313	282,041	136,144	145,897	287,856	277,449	+3·8	−2·0	456
Rasipuram	387	1	84	39,327	179,012	88,784	90,228	172,051	151,774	+13·4	+4·0	463
Salem Division.												
Attur	649	1	124	38,049	191,256	94,699	96,557	179,149	169,894	+5·4	+6·8	295
Salem	522	1	279	66,673	337,047	169,203	167,844	246,602	237,796	+3·7	+36·7	646
Sankaridrug Division.												
Omalur	367	...	128	39,426	195,925	97,710	98,215	162,854	145,276	+12·1	+20·1	534
Tiruchengodu	604	1	174	81,889	350,325	173,993	176,332	333,352	295,251	+12·9	+5·1	580
Mettur	235	...	21	15,450	68,219	34,992	33,227	39,249	38,032	+3·2	+73·8	290
District Total ...	7,058	9	1,782	517,363	2,433,972	1,211,743	1,222,229	2,135,799	2,066,980	+3·4	+14·0	345

* The variation in the population of 1911 and 1921 and in the percentages in some of the taluks (as compared with Table I at page 1 of this volume) is due to the adjustment of figures on later alteration of territorial jurisdiction. Thus the population of Mettur taluk (formed in 1929) for the years 1911 and 1921 is that of the villages that were included in it in 1931, as it was in 1911 and 1921.

II.—Variation in Population since 1901.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901–1911.	1911–1921.	1921–1931.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The whole district.	2,433,972	2,135,799	2,066,980	3·9	3·4	14·0
Attur Taluk.						
Attur	11,697	12,499	10,992	13·6	13·7	−6·4
Dharmapuri Taluk.						
Dharmapuri ...	14,815	14,393	6,458	−20·3	122·9	2·9
Hosur Taluk.						
Hosūr	6,071	5,519	5,913	−11·7	−6·7	10·0
Krishnagiri Taluk.						
Krishnagiri ...	12,850	6,947	10,887	4·2	−36·2	84·9
Namakkal Taluk.						
Namakkal	9,306	9,293	5,196	−24·1	78·8	0·13
Sendamangalam ..	11,254	12,972	9,196	−32·3	40·95	−13·2
Rasipuram Taluk.						
Rasipuram... ..	14,438	13,978	15,238	32·4	−8·3	3·2
Salem Taluk.						
Salem*	102,179	52,244	59,153	−16·9	−11·7	95·5
Tiruchengodu Taluk.						
Tiruchengodu ...	12,322	10,513	4,645	−43·3	126·3	17·2

* Represents a municipality.

III.—Roads.

Year.	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1930–31.			
Trunk roads handed over to Public Works Department	...	...	...
Maintained by the District Board ..	1,208$\frac{5}{8}$	1,208$\frac{5}{8}$	...
Do. Taluk and Union Boards	557$\frac{5}{8}$	44$\frac{3}{8}$	513$\frac{1}{4}$
Total ...	1,766$\frac{1}{4}$	1,253	513$\frac{1}{4}$
Maintained by Salem Municipality. (a) Trunk roads.	1	1	...
Maintained by Salem Municipality. (b) Other roads.	52	26$\frac{1}{2}$	25$\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total ...	1,819$\frac{1}{4}$	1,280$\frac{1}{2}$	538$\frac{3}{4}$

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Additions and alterations to the List of Travellers' Bungalows at pages 3 to 12.

Serial number and page number.	Taluks and stations.	Nature of alterations or additions.
	DHARMAPURI DIVISION.	
	Dharmapuri Taluk.	
Page 3, item 1.	Dharmapuri	*Delete* "two bath tubs" in column 5.
2	Adamankotta	*For* "two bath tubs" in column 5, *read* "two bath rooms".
3	Thoppur	*For* "Dharmapuri, 17 miles" in column 4, *read* "Dhanishpet railway station, 10 miles" and *substitute* "rooms" *for* "tubs" in column 5.

Add the following after item 7-A, Muthur (Inspection shed):—

7-B	Gerigaipatti (*a*) (Inspection shed).	F.D. Palakode, 10 miles. Tiled, one main room, two bath rooms and a kitchen.
	Uttangarai Taluk.	
8	Uttangarai	*Delete* "two bath tubs" in column 5.
10	Harur	*For* "no garage" in the fifth line in column 5, *read* "and garage".
Page 4, item 13.	Suriyagadai	*Add* in the 5th column after the word "ditto" "has no well".
16	Bommidi ...	*For* "do." in column 5, *read* as follows: "A *tiled building, two rooms, two bath* rooms and one hall, motor car may be kept in stables, furnished. There is a well."
16-A	Kottapatti	*Delete* "no bath tub" in column 5 and *add* the words "has a well" in the end.
	HOSUR DIVISION.	
	Hosur Taluk	
17	Hosur	*For* "tubs" in column 5, *read* "rooms".
18	Uddanapalli	Do. do.
Page 5, item 27.	*For* Billigundlu (Inspection shed). Geratti (*a*) (Inspection shed).	*Substitute* the following :— F D. Kelamangalam 32 miles. Tiled, one room, two bath rooms and a kitchen.

Add the following after item 30 as 30-A :—

Page 6, item 30-A.	Marandahalli (*a*) (Inspection shed).	F.D. Marandahalli 1 mile. Tiled, unfurnished, one room, two bath rooms, thatched kitchen, private well.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number and page number.	Taluks and stations.	Nature of alterations or additions.
	Krishnagiri Taluk.	
Page 6, item 33.	Krishnagiri	*Delete* "three tubs" in column 5.
Page 7, item 41.	Jagadevi (rest house) ..	*Delete* the whole item.
	NAMAKKAL DIVISION.	
	Namakkal Taluk.	
Page 8, item 48.	Valaram (Inspection shed).	*For* "Valaram" in column 2, *read* "Pallavilaram in Valappar village".
49	Valappar	*For* "Valappur" in column 2, *read* "Sellipatti".
	Rasipur Taluk.	
51	Munchavadi	*For* "tubs" in column 5, *read* "rooms".

Add the following after item 52 (Pudupatti):—

52-A	Rasipuram	L.F.D., Salem Town, 16 miles. Terraced, two rooms, two bath rooms, Indian and European kitchen, motor garage.
52-B	Naducombai R.H. (Bailnad).	F D. Tiled, one hall with two bath rooms and verandas, kitchen, servants' room and motor garage. Furnished.
	SALEM DIVISION.	
	Attur Taluk.	
53	Attur	*For* "Salem Town, 32 miles" in column 4, *read* "Attur, 1 mile" and also *delete* "with bath tubs" in column 5.
Page 9, item 54.	Talaivasal	*For* "Salem Town, 42 miles" in column 4, *read* "Talaivasal".
55	Panamadal	*For* "Salem, 28 miles" in column 4, *read* "Yethapur road, 8 miles".
56	Thammampatti ...	*Add* "Motor garage with syces, quarters" after the word "stable" in column 5.
57-A	Periyakombai	*Delete* the whole item.
	Salem Taluk.	
58	Karipatti	*For* "Salem Town, 9 miles" in column 4, *read* "Karipatti, 1 mile".
59	Mallur	*For* "Do." in column 4 *read* "Salem Town, 9 miles" and *delete* the word "decently" in column 5.
Page 10, item 62.	Valappadi	*For* "Salem Town, 17 miles" in column 4, *read* "Valapadi, 1½ miles".

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number and page number.	Taluks and stations.	Nature of alterations or additions.
Page 10, item 62-A.	Achankuttapatti (Rest house).	*For* "Salem Town Railway station, 12¼ miles" in column 4, *read* "Masinayakampatti, 6½ miles".
	SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.	
	Omalur Taluk.	
Page 11, item 65.	Shevaroy hills (Cauvery peak).	*For* "19 miles" in column 4, *read* "25 miles" and *delete* "thatched" in column 5.
66	Omalur	*For* "Salem Junction, 8 miles" in column 4, *read* "Omalur, ½ mile".
67	Lokur	*Add* the words "and garage" after the words "downstairs" and *delete* the words "front verandah used as garage".
68	Kurambapatti	*Delete* the word "no" occurring before "Motor garage" in column 5 and *substitute* "and".
70	Danishpet	*Delete* "no" before garage in column 5 and *insert* "has a".

V.—Religions in 1931.

Taluks.	Hindus.			Mussalmans.			Christians.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.												
Dharmapuri	230,616	115,112	115,504	7,199	3,697	3,502	2,227	1,057	1,170	...	...	...
Uttangarai	173,888	86,725	87,163	5,614	2,996	2,618	1,238	613	625	1	1	...
HOSUR DIVISION.												
Hosur	183,477	93,430	90,047	11,383	5,920	5,463	1,480	736	744	22	9	13
Krishnagiri	200,931	99,688	101,243	10,718	5,552	5,166	1,319	660	659	34	22	12
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.												
Namakkal	276,948	133,522	143,426	4,062	2,029	2,033	1,030	592	438	1	1	...
Rasipuram ...	176,041	87,305	88,736	1,596	792	804	1,375	687	688	...	...	...
SALEM DIVISION.												
Attur	183,874	91,068	92,806	4,723	2,354	2,369	2,659	1,277	1,382	...	....	...
Salem	320,327	160,486	159,841	10,982	5,800	5,182	5,721	2,907	2,814	17	10	7
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.												
Omalur	192,925	96,212	96,713	1,588	824	764	1,412	674	738	...	...	...
Tiruchengodu	345,164	171,363	173,801	3,026	1,553	1,473	2,133	1,075	1,058	2	2	...
Mettur...	64,134	32,851	31,283	991	574	417	3,073	1,554	1,519	21	13	8
District Total ...	2,348,325	1,167,762	1,180,563	61,882	32,091	29,791	23,667	11,832	11,835	98	58	40

VI.—Vital Statistics.

Taluks.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of									
	Births.					Deaths.				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.										
Dharmapuri ...	42	39	38	41	40	22	21	21	23	22
Uttangarai (Harur).	43	40	40	44	46	25	20	24	22	26
HOSUR DIVISION.										
Hosur	42	33	35	40	38	23	20	22	23	23
Krishnagiri ...	42	38	42	46	42	18	17	21	22	23
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.										
Namakkal	31	29	30	32	30	21	21	21	20	22
Rasipuram	36	34	38	37	36	23	19	20	21	23
SALEM DIVISION.										
Attur	33	36	36	34	33	21	19	19	19	21
Salem	55	38	41	45	49	21	20	21	22	23
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.										
Omalur	...	31	35	41	34	...	15	17	16	22
Tiruchengodu ...	33	31	34	35	34	20	19	19	18	19
Mettur	16	17	21	27	38	27	25	25	26	27
District average	37	33	36	38	38	22	20	21	21	23
MUNICIPALITY.										
Salem	63	65	62	70	73	44	41	47	46	52
OTHER TOWN CIRCLES.										
Yercaud	34	27	4	40	36	21	20	12	21	21
Attur	41	44	31	38	41	11	20	21	19	22
Rasipuram	39	37	27	34	34	14	17	18	20	26
Namakkal	27	31	23	29	35	22	21	16	17	22
Sendamangalam ...	21	26	24	27	16	19	20	17	17	10
Tiruchengodu ...	33	36	35	39	43	12	18	21	21	24
Hosûr	32	28	31	32	23	5	16	10	18	15
Dharmapuri ...	37	37	23	22	21	22	21	18	16	11
Krishnagiri	30	34	13	22	17	11	17	15	14	7

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of statistics for the five years ending 1930.)

Taluks	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of the population from						
	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentry and diarrhœa.	All other causes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dharmapuri Division.							
Dharmapuri	1	...	...	9	1	9	20
Uttangarai (Harur) ...	4	1	...	52	6	44	107
Hosur Division.							
Hosur	...	1	8	19	10	65	103
Krishnagiri	1	...	5	25	9	51	91
Namakkal Division.							
Namakkal	2	...	..	38	11	44	95
Rasipuram	1		...	29	6	58	94
Salem Division.							
Attur	...	...	...	11	1	8	20
Salem	1	...	...	5	1	10	17
Sankaridrug Division.							
Omalur	1	.	...	6	...	11	18
Trichengodu	2	...	...	25	9	49	85
Mettur	1	...	...	2	4	19	26
Municipality.							
Salem	2	...	...	6	5	32	45
Town Circles.							
Yercaud	...	...	...	15	1	4	20
Attur	5	...	...	25	7	30	67
Rasipuram	1	...	...	16	4	55	76
Namakkal	..	...	.	25	8	33	66
Sendamangalam ...	. .	...	...	17	8	35	60
Tiruchengodu	...	...	...	17	17	45	79
Hosur	..	...	2	4	5	57	68
Dharmapuri	2	...	2	17	6	31	58
Krishnagiri	.	..	...	7	7	24	38
Total for the district ...	1	...	1	18	6	34	60

NOTE.—The figures for Salem taluk and for the town circles except Yercaud represent only averages for four years.

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1931

Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I.—Hindus and Animist Castes			
(a) *Brahman.*			
Kanarese ...	2,979	3,034	6,013
Malayalam ...	224	69	293
Tamil ...	8,783	8,555	17,338
Telugu ...	3,093	3,208	6,301
Total ...	15,079	14,866	29,945
(b) *Depressed Classes.*			
Adi-Dravida ...	46,902	47,557	94,459
Arunthathiyar ...	176	193	369
Chuckli ...	49,181	48,557	97,738
Mala ...	394	337	731
Pallar ...	11,994	12,429	24,423
Panchama ...	467	500	967
Parayar ...	49,059	50,430	99,489
Valluvar ...	2,703	2,979	5,682
Total ...	160,876	162,982	323,858
(c) *Other Hindus.*			
Arya Vaisya ...	6,569	6,166	12,735
Boya ...	26,904	26,546	53,450
Golla ...	5,627	5,722	11,349
Kallar ...	1,168	1,215	2,383
Navithan ...	6,103	6,262	12,365
Sengundar ...	30,982	30,786	61,768
Vaniar ...	2,470	2,605	5,075
Vaunan ...	12,343	12,551	24,894
Vanniya ...	300,663	296,927	597,590
Viswa Brahmin, Tamil ...	15,912	15,895	31,807
Do. Telugu ...	4,748	4,671	9,419
Yadhava ...	8,735	8,914	17,649
Other castes not specified ...	569,583	584,455	1,154,038
Total ...	9,91,807	1,002,715	1,994,522
II.—Muslims ...	32,091	29,791	61,882
III.—Christians ...	11,832	11,835	23,667
IV.—Others ...	58	40	98
Total ...	1,211,743	1,222,229	2,433,972

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasli 1340 (1930–31).

Items.	Dharmapuri Division.		Hosur Division.		Namakkal Division.		Salem Division.		*Sankaridrug Division.		District Total.
	Dharmapuri Taluk.	Uttangarai (Harur) Taluk.	Hosur Taluk.	Krishnagiri Taluk.	Namakkal Taluk.	Rasipur Taluk.	Attur Taluk.	Salem Taluk.	Omalur Taluk.	Tiruchengodu Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Government (Ryotwari) Land (including minor Inam).	452,591	490,601	559,456	231,309	174,144	251,058	384,134	334,199	236,596	254,247	3,368,335
2. Whole Inam...	12,763	972	30,701	20,173	13,625	15,558†	2,656	...	1,299	17,677	115,424
3. Zamindari	116,730	91,096	166,144	188,243	204,295	...	28,621	...	9,376	114,438	918,949
Total area by Survey ..	582,090	582,669	756,301	439,725	392,064	266,616	415,411	334,199	247,271	386,362	4,402,708
Forests	160,580	191,016	251,921	34,667	44,717	32,886	86,594	107,409	42,524	8,241	960,555
Not available for cultivation ...	104,304	51,187	135,312	43,271	65,861	99,326	118,493	14,260	36,021	32,409	700,444
Cultivable waste other than fallow.	72,625	89,378	131,507	29,548	29,227	18,369	43,000	43,974	20,129	21,026	498,783
Current fallows	39,059	53,891	76,938	...	61,622	27,82[illegible]	67,380	55,709	12,376	53,791	448,592
Net areas cropped	205,522	197,197	160,623	172,125	190,6[illegible]7	88,209	99,944	112,847	136,221	270,895	1,634,200
Area shown in village accounts ...	582,090	582,669	756,301	279,611	392,044	266,616	415,411	334,199	247,271	386,362	4,242,574
Irrigated by Government canals ...	1,211	1,395	294	4,230	7,844	773	6,775	1,390	1,975	1,002	26,889
Do. Private canals	400	454	17	...	...	139	35	10	...	...	1,055
Do. Tanks	10,015	6,617	9,173	10,707	1,423	2,940	9,742	2,432	6,861	3,717	63,627
Do. Wells	7,824	993	798	4,270	20,921	1,522	15,975	15,210	6,388	26,089	99,990
Do. Other sources	1,268	188	450	668	1,750	9,104	992	748	255	745	16,168
Total area irrigated ...	20,718	9,647	10,732	19,875	31,938	14,478	33,519	19,790	15,479	31,553	207,729

Area under—											
Cereals and pulses—											
Rice ...	17,292	13,106	8,200	15,709	27,391	16,537	33,129	14,748	7,022	17,667	170,801
Cholam ...	33,643	37,519	1,438	19,692	34,412	20,226	6,421	13,703	11,693	19,284	198,031
Cumbu ...	11,899	9,457	6,717	35,634	95,101	21,304	15,524	16,549	33,569	149,442	394,996
Ragi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	17,220	17,220
Others ...	79,705	91,427	108,763	...	15,623	18,476	34,596	35,251	50,096	12,243	446,180
Pulses ...	56,139	44,168	38,998	84,069	8,152	...	11,431	11,347	31,291	29,863	315,458
Total ...	198,478	195,677	164,116	155,104	180,679	76,543	101,101	91,598	133,671	245,719	1,542,686
Oil-seeds—											
Til or gingelly ...	11,051	3,192	12,641	6,472	2,285	156	798	203	4,398	9,307	50,503
Groundnut ...	13,495	6,786	1,308	20,480	11,873	23,416	8,913	22,917	13,324	29,496	152,008
Castor ...	2,387	4,197	2,002	1,962	556	831	1,016	895	2,216	4,251	20,313
Others ...	797	491	1,490	1,947	411	178	729	1,276	1,790	408	9,517
Total ...	27,730	14,686	17,441	30,861	15,125	24,581	11,456	25,291	21,728	43,462	232,341
Condiments and spices ...	...	1,478	1,433	1,697	2,153	...	...	406	1,105	1,270	9,542
Sugarcane, etc. ...	1,162	274	483	372	1,233	158	2,302	226	296	469	6,975
Cotton ...	80	262	...	89	15,126	3,237	1,781	1,868	2,902	15,446	40,791
Indigo, etc. ...	...	...	...	..	..	25	767	16	...	...	808
Jute and others ...	...	280	19	1	88	...	54	147	17	28	634
Total ...	1,242	2,294	1,935	2,159	18,600	3,420	4,904	2,663	4,320	17,215	58,750
Drugs and narcotics—											
Tobacco ...	125	182	216	198	124	388	857	382	480	1,116	4,068
Others ...	...	504	993	...	782	620	587	10,202	5	5	13 698
Total ...	125	686	1,209	198	906	1,008	1,444	10,584	485	1,121	17,766

* Mettur Taluk is a non-agricultural Taluk and hence particulars of crops have not been furnished.
† Includes whole inam and zamindari.

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasli 1340 (1930-31)—*cont.*

Items.	Dharmapuri Division.		Hosur Division.		Namakkal Division.		Salem Division.		Sankaridrug Division.		District total.
	Dharmapuri Taluk.	Uttangarai (Harur) Taluk.	Hosur Taluk.	Krishnagiri Taluk.	Namakkal Taluk.	Rasipur Taluk	Attur Taluk.	Salem Taluk.	Omalur Taluk.	Tiruchengodu Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Fodder crops	...	..	...	...	5	9,321	...	...	...	...	9,326
Orchards and garden produce ...	4,085	637	1,465	2,441	3,203	...	1,036	1,217	971	796	15,851
Miscellaneous crops	...	65	...	417	1	993	37	948	818	...	2,779
Do. non-food crops ...	...	20	242	47	64	98	805	592	3	4	1,875
Total area cropped ...	231,662	214,045	186,408	191,259	218,583	115,964	120,833	132,960	161,495	308,315	1,881,524
Deduct area cropped more than once.	26,140	16,848	25,785	19,134	27,966	27,755	20,889	20,113	25,274	37,416	247,320
Net area ...	205,522	197,197	160,623	172,125	190,617	88,209	99,944	112,847	136,221	270,899	1,634,000

X.—Reserved Forest and Area proposed for Reservation on 30th June 1931

In square miles.

Taluks. (1)	Reserved forest. (2)	Area proposed for reservation. (3)	Total of columns 2 and 3. (4)	Area of Taluk. (5)	Percentage of column 4 to cultivated area. (6)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.					
Dharmapuri	250 9	...	250·9	897	78·1
Uttangarai (Harur) ...	298·46	...	298·46	910	103·24
HOSUR DIVISION.					
Hosur	393·6	...	393·6	1,182	64
Krishnagiri	54	...	54	687	20
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.					
Namakkal	59 24	...	59·24	618	20
Rasipuram	51	...	51	387	37·28
SALEM DIVISION.					
Attur	135	...	135	649	86·64
Salem	168	...	168	522	95·5
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.					
Omalur	60·35	...	60 35	367	28·35
Tiruchengodu	12·87	...	12 87	604	3·04
Mettur	47·58	...	47·58	235	...

Net revenue realized under Forests during :—

		RS.
1926–27	...	2,49,603
1927–28	...	2,35,107
1928–29	...	2,68,147
1929–30	...	2,78,345
1930–31	...	2,36,360

TABLE XI—PARTS 1 & 2.

Vide pages 23 to 35 of this volume—No change.

XII.—Rainfall.

Name of rain-gauge stations.	Average rainfall (1870—1930) in inches in												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ATTUR TALUK.													
Attur	0·64	0·37	0·77	0·94	4·07	1·67	2·66	4·45	6·28	7·52	5·26	1·58	36·21
Thammampatti (1915) ...	1·44	0·54	0·72	1·16	3·52	1·51	2·42	2·55	4·13	8·54	6·57	2·44	33·54
DHARMAPURI TALUK.													
Dharmapuri	0·80	0·24	0·36	1·53	4·18	2·32	3·06	4·12	6·24	5·95	4·53	1·20	34·53
Palacode	0·22	0·20	0·16	0·77	2·40	1·15	1·27	1·79	1·51	1·80	1·91	0·44	13·62
Pennagaram	0·31	0·34	0·55	1·66	4·20	2·03	2·23	2·32	4·90	5·30	3·56	0·80	28·20
HOSUR TALUK.													
Denkanikota	0·35	0·32	0·35	2·10	5·34	2·21	2·41	3·50	5·31	5·85	3·48	0·85	32·02
Hosur	0·38	0·40	0·50	2·12	4·79	1·83	2·00	3·29	5·25	5·80	3·47	0·95	30·78
Thali	0·25	0·15	0·26	1·40	4·95	3·51	3·60	4·85	7·58	5·30	2·80	0·70	35·38
KRISHNAGIRI TALUK.													
Krishnagiri	0·32	0·30	0·44	1·14	4·20	2·39	2·88	3·90	4·84	5·44	3·41	1·08	30·34
Rayakottah	0·75	0·32	0·60	1·75	5·00	2·50	2·60	4·45	7·15	7·20	4·20	2·18	38·70
NAMAKKAL TALUK.													
Namakkal	0·57	0·17	0·36	1·47	4·33	1·71	2·30	3·64	4·35	6·33	4·12	0·90	30·25
Paramati*	0·19	0·31	0·16	1·40	3·52	0·93	0·79	1·87	3·96	6·06	2·84	1·20	23·23
Sendamangalam†	0·83	1·90	2·52	3·18	3·87	1·35	1·82	2·34	3·93	4·87	3·17	0·76	30·53

* From 1921—1930 average. † From 1910—1930 average.

XII.—Rainfall—*cont.*

Name of rain-gauge stations.	Average rainfall (1870—1930) in inches in												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
OMALUR TALUK.													
Omalur	0·37	0·21	0·42	1·19	3·43	1·44	2·65	4·17	5·23	4·33	3·54	0·73	27·71
RASIPUR TALUK.													
Rasipuram	0·29	0·29	0·34	1·63	4·22	2·53	3·54	5·06	5·81	5·72	3·49	0·60	33·52
SALEM TALUK.													
Salem	0·56	0·80	1·23	4·60	9·58	6·91	7·26	10·76	10·23	12·02	6·42	1·54	71·91
Shevaroy Hills (Yercaud) ...	2·38	2·62	1·99	6·37	12·87	11·29	14·16	19·05	19·60	20·36	12·20	5·57	128·36
Valappadi	0·79	0·20	0·34	1·16	3·88	1·77	2·82	4·24	5·56	5·77	4·15	1·21	31·89
TIRUCHENGODU TALUK.													
Sankaridrug	0·64	0·59	1·24	5·47	8·12	4·03	4·76	7·97	9·59	11·69	6·87	1·73	60·70
Tiruchengodu	0·31	0·25	0·52	1·60	3·61	1·71	1·96	3·60	4·48	6·00	3·60	1·00	28·64
HARUR TALUK.													
Harur	0·85	0·32	0·38	0·87	3·00	1·60	2·38	4·07	5·65	5·47	4·53	2·30	31·51
Uttangarai	0·66	0·24	0·39	0·97	3·39	1·98	2·82	4·64	6·52	6·12	4·36	1·29	33·38
District average ...	0·63	0·50	0·66	1·93	4·84	2·66	3·29	4·85	6·27	6·88	4·48	1·42	38·41

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in Fasli 1340.

Taluks.	Total holdings.						Cultivation including waste charged.				Miscellaneous revenue.	Total ryotwar demand.	Cesses.	Total demand of land revenue, ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses.
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.					
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment including water-rate.	Extent.	Assessment including second crop charge.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.														
Dharmapuri	162,638	1,56,486	12,286	60,261	174,324	2,16,747	162,038	1,57,920	12,182	59,803	18,325	2,26,174	26,691	2,52,929
Uttangarai (Harur)	185,907	1,43,429	7,996	35,776	193,903	1,79,205	185,907	1,47,052	7,866	35,195	23,285	2,00,100	23,053	2,23,214
HOSUR DIVISION.														
Hosur	149,562	1,56,318	9,802	.55,193	159,364	2,11,511	149,562	1,57,085	9,395	52,880	18,792	2,18,866	27,303	2,46,669
Krishnagiri	129,741	1,11,541	13,694	72,954	143,435	1,84,495	129,741	1,13,686	13,627	68,568	16,705	1,98,959	23,242	2,22,201
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.														
Namakkal	89,617	1,61,658	8,389	84,455	98,006	1,86,093	89,617	1,03,446	8,367	84,123	11,222	1,88,433	19,957	2,08 390
Rasipuram	90,067	12,27,940	7,313	40,013	97,380	1,62,837	21,783	1,22,794	489	39,980	22,187	1,80,484	18,003	1,98,645
SALEM DIVISION.														
Attur	106,766	1,30,354	15,842	1,22,913	122,608	2,53,267	106,766	1,39,831	15,839	1,22,740	24,369	2,86,940	31,006	3,17,946
Salem	113,246	1,59,035	5,183	32,750	118,728	1,91,785	113,234	1,61,576	5,476	32,717	24,476	2,15,072	22,962	2,38,122
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.														
Omalur	126,375	1,94,076	6,375	37,646	132,750	2,31 722	126,375	1,94,576	6,250	36,726	17,799	2,74,037	27,294	2,74,037
Mettur	28,613	23,818	41	139	28,681	23,758	28,613	24,343	41	139	6,515	30,998	4	31,001
Tiruchengodu	187,172	2,67,460	8,324	56,128	195,496	3,23,587	187,172	27,18,752	8,320	56,112	28,021	3,04,221	37,589	3,95,050
Total ...	1,369,133	26,69,115	95,545	5,98,258	1,470,678	21,55,607	1,300,838	40,41,061	87,852	5,88,982	2,11,696	24,04,284	2,53,604	26,08,104

XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in Fasli 1340 (1930-31).

Serial number.	Taluks and estates.	Peishkush.	Land cess.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	DHARMAPURI DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Dharmapuri Taluk.				
1	Punganatham	1,519	183	...	1,702
2	Nekkundi	536	88	...	624
3	Nulahalli	2,498	590	...	3,088
4	Reddihalli	788	219	...	1,007
5	Papparapatti	549	142	...	691
6	Madehalli	221	37	...	258
7	Acharahalli	127	28	...	155
8	Velampatti	180	47	...	227
9	Panaikulam	585	141	...	726
10	Pallipatti	306	92	...	398
11	Vepalahalli	192	28	...	220
12	Giddanahalli	174	41	...	215
13	Kakatamaradahalli	120	19	...	139
14	Papinayakanahalli	1,220	336	...	1,556
15	Elumichanahalli	1,643	381	...	2,024
16	Bavohalli	1,601	385	...	1,986
17	Thirumalvadi	700	205	...	905
18	Sagganahalli	995	190	...	1,185
19	Marandahalli	362	122	...	484
20	Belagarahalli	35	19	...	54
21	Belagapuram	886	147	...	1,033
22	Hanumanthapuram	451	94	...	545
23	Errasegulahalli	892	188	...	1,080
24	Gollahalli	255	60	...	315
25	Kananur	211	30	...	241
26	Kandanahalli	572	144	...	716
27	Thippireddihalli	887	370	...	1,257
28	Dinnahalli	804	224	...	1,028
29	Nallappanaikanahalli	60	20	...	80
30	Pillapanaickanahalli	80	20	...	100
31	Samanur	532	144	...	676
32	Rayapalaiyam	165	38	...	203
33	Ethiyanahalli	220	43	...	263
34	Thottanahalli	112	26	...	138
35	Muthur	613	160	...	773
36	Manichinayakanahalli	329	59	...	388
37	Errahayanahalli	582	115	...	697
38	Kadamadugu	705	123	...	828
39	Kodangihalli	193	43	...	236
40	Cheenanahalli	115	30	...	145
41	Chettihalli	74	41	...	115
42	Bathalahalli	111	33	...	144
43	Kotti Athimalu	28	5	...	33
44	Agaram	463	104	...	567
	Total ...	23,691	5,554	...	29,245

XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in Fasli 1340 (1930–31)—*cont*

Serial number.	Taluks and estates.	Peishkush.	Land cess.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Uttangarai Taluk. (Harur.)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Irumattur	2,899	696	...	3,695
2	Eachampadi	2,110	50	...	2,160
3	Kambainallur	2,782	797	...	3,579
4	Anandur	1,521	415	...	1,936
5	Tiruvanapatti	776	220	...	996
6	Vaniapatti	762	240	...	1,002
7	Talanatham	355	134	...	489
8	Buddireddipatti	235	110	...	345
9	Venkatadrihalli	165	68	...	233
10	Kadathur	569	205	...	774
11	Hosahalli	424	178	...	602
12	Basuvapuram	399	218	...	617
13	*Manijambadi*	355	186	..	541
14	Chintalapadi	349	121	...	470
15	Singirihalli	330	142	...	472
16	Vaguthupatti	328	96	...	424
17	Keraikodihalli	304	161	...	465
18	Nallakuttalahalli	249	87	...	336
19	Gedakarahalli	239	70	...	309
20	Obilinaickanahalli	226	102	...	328
21	Kadirinaickanahalli	225	150	...	375
22	Bosinaickanahalli	94	42	...	136
23	Linginaickanahalli	92	85	...	177
24	Bathalahalli	88	39	...	127
25	Kelavalli	673	197	...	870
		16,649	4,809	...	21,458
	Rented villages.				
1	Mottankurichi	202	185	6	393
2	Siblarahalli	423	148	36	607
3	Hunisinahalli	527	177	9	713
4	Regadahalli	134	174	1	309
		1,286	684	52	2,022
	Inam village.				
1	Kattupatti...	...	105	...	105
	Total ...	17,935	5,598	52	23,585

XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in Fasli 1340 (1930-31)—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and estates. (2)	Peishkush. (3)	Land cess. (4)	Miscellaneous revenue. (5)	Total. (6)
	HOSUR DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Hosur Taluk.				
1	Bagalur	6,719	2,160	...	8,879
2	Shulagiri	5,466	2,688	...	8,154
3	Berikai	7,190	4,119	...	11,309
4	Nallur	679	98	...	777
5	Uthanahalli	719	109	...	828
6	Nammanahalli	1,360	291	...	1,651
7	Baya Koli	1,230	257	...	1,487
8	Sooligunta	555	94	...	649
9	Ganganahalli	346	71	...	417
10	Helagam	481	52	...	533
11	Ulagam	289	45	...	334
12	Doodametai	223	27	...	250
13	Hosahalli	274	48	...	322
14	Kottagurithi	237	44	...	281
15	Koneri Agraharam	465	62	...	527
16	Karakanahalli	75	20	...	95
17	Banganahalli	210	36	...	246
18	Medai Agraharam	397	64	...	461
19	Kondagundanahalli	51	13	...	64
20	Balinaickanahalli	50	5	...	55
	Total ...	27,016	10,303	...	37,319
	Krishnagiri Taluk.				
1	Kundarapalli	313	136	1	450
2	Kumbarapalli	442	123	11	576
3	Nerianakuppam	1,402	458	23	1,883
4	Chinnamanavaranapalli	455	137	9	601
5	Pichakuntapethanapalli	141	47	8	196
6	Billanakuppam	897	336	9	1,242
7	Samanathamalai	292	94	8	394
8	Kodipalli	225	79	6	310
9	Sileypalli	193	64	5	262
10	Byyanapalli	697	210	28	935
11	Thippanapalli	729	203	7	939
12	Chendarapalli	706	192	39	937
13	Jagadevi	1,702	591	53	2,346
14	Gangaleri	942	176	42	1,160
15	Moramadugu	503	70	22	595
16	Agaram	478	68	21	567
17	Thummalapalli	413	106	18	537
18	Tharallam	398	94	18	510
19	Sulamalai	181	76	11	268
20	Achamangalam (Group I) ...	337	148	13	498
21	Do. (Group II-*a*) ...	70	30	...	100
22	Do. (Group II-*b*) ...	231	102	...	333
23	Purushothamapuram (Group I).	315	118	11	444

XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in *Fasli 1340 (1930–31)*—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and estates. (2)	Peishkush. (3)	Land cess. (4)	Miscellaneous revenue. (5)	Total. (6)
	HOSUR DIVISION—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Krishnagiri Taluk—cont.				
24	Purushothamapuram (Group II).	284	105	10	399
25	Ikondamkottapalli	721	212	25	958
26	Penneswaramatham	538	78	21	637
27	Tallihalli	1,890	433	65	2,388
28	Avatavadi	1,914	374	74	2,362
29	Mahendramangalam	1,765	327	25	2,117
30	Jakkasamudram	882	144	12	1,038
31	Jittandahalli	888	138	12	1,038
32	Bommanur	877	148	12	1,037
33	Chontahalli	1,019	174	36	1,229
34	Malayamdahalli	449	61	23	533
35	Talgunni	119	25	18	162
36	Sellanapalli	697	210	28	935
37	Vathiganapalli	866	137	34	1,037
38	Payyanapalli	332	78	13	423
39	Alapatti	92	28	4	124
40	Nakkalapalli	100	11	4	115
41	Karuthamarapalli	100	16	4	120
42	Paripalli	40	19	2	61
43	Vengaliganapalli	60	27	2	89
44	Poovathi	366	75	14	455
45	Sembadamathur	203	41	8	252
	Total ...	26,264	6,519	809	33,592
	NAMAKKAL DIVISION.				
	Namakkal Taluk.				
1	Namakkal	7,861	1,769	...	9,630
2	Kodisettipatti	1,843	403	...	2,246
3	Muttanchetti	7,507	946	...	8,453
4	Laddivadi	3,179	419	...	3,598
5	Ponneri	2,135	360	...	2,495
6	Agrahara Valavandi	2,629	699	...	3,328
7	Muthagapatti	4,929	859	...	5,788
8	Tipramahadevi	2,356	291	...	2,647
9	Erumaipatti	4,295	578	...	4,873
10	S. Palayampalaiyam	3,149	608	...	3,757
11	Thottamudayampatti	1,252	207	...	1,459
12	Pavitram	3,248	411	...	3,659
13	Singalankombai	785	119	...	904
14	Pudukkottai	4,943	693	...	5,636
15	Thusur	6,191	986	...	7,177
16	Thettupatti	1,667	241	...	1,908
17/1	Periyapallambarai, I	769	206	...	975

XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in Fasli 1340 (1930–31)—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and estates.	Peishkush.	Land cess.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	NAMAKKAL DIVISION—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Namakkal Taluk—cont.				
17/2	Periyapallambarai, II	491	141	...	632
17/3	Do. III	1,056	289	...	1,345
17/4	Do. IV	837	214	...	1,051
17/5	Do. V	319	93	...	412
18	Belukurichi	1,367	435	...	1,802
19	Tirumalagiri	963	430	...	1,393
20	Melapatti	403	83	...	486
21	Uppukombai	2,735	522	...	3,257
22	Thuthikulam	2,424	364	...	2,788
23	Marurpatti	1,784	414	...	2,198
24	Thalambadi	1,486	370	...	1,856
25	Thinnampalli	1,696	378	...	2,074
26	Pottanam	1,980	348	...	2,328
27	Aniyar	798	92	...	890
28	Mudalaipatti	1,281	146	...	1,427
29	Kadapalli	1,405	172	...	1,577
30	Nallipalaiyam	1,946	251	...	2,197
31	Thummankurichi	2,723	311	...	3,034
32	Marappanaickampatti	2,714	326	...	3,040
33	Tolur	3,556	491	...	4,047
34	Shendamangalam	710	144	...	854
35	Rommasamudram	657	153	...	810
36	Periyakulam	1,716	363	...	2,079
37	Ponnaikulam, I	609	133	...	742
38	Do. II	469	106	...	575
39	Do. III	101	19	...	120
40	Do. IV	38	6	...	44
41	Solasiramani	5,347	760	...	6,107
42	Thidumal	5,237	769	...	6,006
43	Kudacheri, West	1,913	483	...	2,396
44	Do. East	1,633	355	...	1,988
45	Gonur	3,247	621	...	3,868
46	Perunkurichi	3,340	387	...	3,727
47	Kupprikapalaiyam	2,026	2,229	...	4,255
48	Pillur	4,514	856	...	5,370
49	Kirambur	1,816	284	...	2,100
50	Rajampalaiyam	1,816	283	...	2,099
51	Selur	4,340	703	...	5,043
52	Thindamangalam	1,389	308	...	1,697
53	Nallagoundanpalaiyam	1,448	304	...	1,752
54	Eranapuram	882	} 163	...	1,218
55	Kollukattipalaiyam	173			
56	Kodur	1,072	193	...	1,265
57	Thaligai	973	152	...	1,125

XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in Fasli 1340 (1930-31)—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and estates.	Peishkush.	Land cess.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	NAMAKKAL DIVISION—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Namakkal Taluk—cont.				
58	Sirkar Valavandi	3,125	426	...	3,551
59	Do. Palapatti	3,134	517	...	3,651
60	Naravalur Thottipalaiyam ...	172	30	...	202
61	Periyandagam	1,172	201	...	1,373
	Total ...	1,43,771	26,613	...	170,384
	Whole inam villages in Namakkal Taluk.				
1	Thanapalli Agraharam	1,683	317	...	2,000
2	Sarvamanya Aniyar	31	28	...	59
3	Naravalur Agraharam	373	303	...	676
4	Perumpatti	36	29	...	65
5	Kodur	198	162	...	360
6	Metupatti	251	204	...	455
7	Palayapalaya	88	72	...	160
8	Vengarai	724	505	...	1,229
9	Nainamalai	36	30	...	66
10	Palappatti	...	146	...	146
11	Andapuram	227	119	...	346
12	Gajjalnaickampatti	38	42	...	80
13	Kunnathur Agraharam	380	335	...	715
14	Bommalapalaiyam	1,554	229	...	1,783
15	Agrahara Valavandi	32	25	...	57
16	Do. Kondalam	1,275	182	...	1,457
17	Ayyampalaiyam Agraharam ...	86	71	...	157
18	Murthinayakampatti	42	13	...	55
19	Bommasamudram Agraharam ...	325	321	...	646
20	Tipramahadevi ... " ...	260	211	...	471
21	Jadigai Aniar	60	77	...	137
22	Pottireddipatti	...	40	...	40
	Total ...	7,699	3,461	...	11,160
	Rasipuram Taluk.				
1	Rasipur (Mitta)	2,941	386	414	3,741
2	Singalandapuram (Mitta) ...	4,573	716	264	5,553
3	Kanaka Bommampatti	324	90	19	433
4	Arasampalaiyam (Mitta) ...	248	47	23	318
5	Kakkaveri Mitta	2,646	410	177	3,233
6	Chandrasekarapuram (Mitta) ...	1,813	316	162	2,291
7	Kaliyani (Mitta)	1,847	396	176	2,419
	Total ..	14,392	2,361	1,235	17,988

XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in Fasli 1340 (1930-31)—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and estates. (2)	Peishkush. (3)	Land cess. (4)	Miscellaneous revenue. (5)	Total. (6)
	SALEM DIVISION.				
	Attur Taluk.				
1	Attur	2,019	678	215	2,912
	Total ...	2,019	678	215	2,912
	Sekkadipatti Mitta inams.				
2	Jangamasamudram	450	113	198	761
3	Kottavadi	485	87	...	572
4	Odayampatti	330	88	15	433
5	Akkichettipalaiyam	455	107	...	562
6	Mallikarai	385	134	84	603
7	Nattar Agraharam	118	29	8	155
8	Chinnakalrayan Hills	290	199	...	489
9	Periyakalrayan Hills	282	...	...	282
10	Sokkanur Agraharam	559	166	49	774
	Total ...	3,354	923	354	4,631
	Salem Taluk.				
1	Salem	15,650	1,746	...	17,396
2	Pallapatti	3,889	290	...	4,179
3	Annadanapatti	389	468	...	4,357
4	Alagapuram	1,325	309	...	1,634
5	Alagapuram Pudur	1,114	258	...	1,372
6	Hasthampatti	384	50	...	434
7	Kannankurichi	9,914	1,085	...	10,999
8	Rakkipatti...	558	135	...	693
	Total ...	36,723	4,341	...	41,064
	SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.				
	Omalur Taluk.				
1	Karukkalavadi	2,330	332	73	2,735
2	Muthunaickanpatti	1,453	212	109	1,774
3	Pagalpatti	1,703	276	106	2,085
4	Nallakavundampatti	528	75	6	609
5	Sellapillaikuttai	1,603	248	80	1,931
	Total ...	7,617	1,143	374	9,134

XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in Fasli 1340 (1930-31)—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and estates.	Peishkush.	Land cess.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	SANKARIDRUG DIVISION—*cont.*				
	Tiruchengodu Taluk.				
1	Animoor	6,388	1,045	..	7,433
2	Kokkalai	2,425	400	...	2,825
3	Chinnamanali	1,538	382	...	1,920
4	Periyamanali ..	669	185	...	854
5	Thondipatti	684	166	..	850
6	Molipatti	2,018	251	...	2,269
7	Nallipalaiyam	3,064	305	...	3,309
8	Elangar	1,535	194	.	1,729
9	Akkalampatti	1,159	192	.	1,351
10	Puttur	4,667	535	...	5,202
11	Manathi	1,438	247	...	1,685
12	Musiri	1,255	264	..	1,519
13	Marakkalampatti	4,429	68	...	4,497
14	Mavureddipatti	1,692	346	..	2,038
15	Chittalandur	3,675	485	..	4,160
16	Komaramangalam	5,902	1,084	...	6,986
17	Komarapalaiyam	3,648	457		4,105
18	Thokkavadi	2,968	498	..	3,466
19	Goundampalaiyam	3,089	569	...	3,658
20	Monjemur	1,530	268	.	1,798
21	Unjanai	2,639	337	.	2,976
22	Palamedu	2,782	265	...	3,017
23	Kottampalaiyam, West	362	40	.	402
24	Do. East	331	45	...	376
25	Morapparai	1,365	243	.	1,608
26	Kuppichipalaiyam	891	124	6	1,021
27	Morapparai, South	452	64	..	516
28	Minnampalli	1,652	217	...	1,869
29	Nagarpalaiyam	1,433	218	...	1,651
30	Moranjam	1,750	238	..	1,988
31	Karumanur	2,921	365	..	3,286
32	Kuttanatham	2,637	352	...	2,989
33	Kokarayampet	8,661	1,532	...	10,193
34	Sankari	794	193	...	987
35	Kasthuripatti	1,549	360	...	1,909
36	Iveli	748	172	..	920
37	Konganapuram	8,377	1,180	...	9,557
38	Kottavarudampatti	1,679	253	...	1,932
39	Irugalur	2,802	575	...	3,377
40	Mettupalaiyam	283	42	..	325
	Total ...	97,831	14,756	6	112,593
	District Total ...	408,312	82,250	3,045	493,607

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Taluks.	Demand. Fasli 1336.	Demand. Fasli 1337.	Demand. Fasli 1338.	Demand. Fasli 1339.	Demand. Fasli 1340.	Collected or written off. Fasli 1336.	Collected or written off. Fasli 1337.	Collected or written off. Fasli 1338.	Collected or written off. Fasli 1339.	Collected or written off. Fasli 1340.	Balance. Fasli 1336.	Balance. Fasli 1337.	Balance. Fasli 1338.	Balance. Fasli 1339.	Balance. Fasli 1340.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.															
Dharmapuri	278	269	290	294	286	269	267	288	293	284	3	2	2	2	2
Harur (Uttangarai) ..	217	219	237	238	247	210	218	236	237	246	7	1	1	1	1
HOSUR DIVISION.															
Hosur	222	239	244	249	247	222	239	244	249	247	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagiri ...	231	231	236	244	259	227	231	234	244	258	4	1	2	1	...
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.															
Namakkal	399	390	391	402	396	396	387	391	402	396	3	2	...	...	...
Rasipuram	198	198	187	192	219	195	198	187	192	219	3	...	...	...	...
SALEM DIVISION.															
Salem including Yercaud.	191	191	240	234	236	190	191	235	230	231	1	...	5	4	5
Attur	292	284	305	296	305	292	283	305	296	303	...	1	...	...	...
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.															
Omalur	265	262	261	271	278	264	262	260	271	278	1	...	1	...	...
Tiruchengodu	474	477	472	486	508	472	477	472	486	508	2	...	...	...	...
Mettur	..	...	31	30	29	..	...	31	30	29	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,767	2,760	2,894	2,936	3,010	2,737	2,753	2,883	2,930	2,999	24	7	11	8	8

XVI—Remissions (in thousands of rupees).

Taluks.	Waste remitted.										Other seasonal remissions including fixed remissions.					
	Wet.					Dry.										
	Fasli 1336.	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.	Fasli 1336.	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.	Fasli 1336.	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.	Total of cols. 12—16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Dharmapuri Division.																
Dharmapuri	4	2	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	12	14	...	4	5	35
Harur (Uttangarai)	10	10	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	3	5	2	27
Hosur Division.																
Hosur	7	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	2	4	14
Krishnagiri	6	5	3	2	...	...	...	...		...	15	12	18	15	4	64
Namakkal Division.																
Namakkal	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	8	7	2	32
Rasipuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	16	26	27	7	88
Salem Division.																
Attur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	4	4	...	34
Salem	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	28	40	88	25	192
Sankaridrug Division.																
Omalur	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	7	8	3	51
Tiruchengodu	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	19	26	14	2	83
Mettur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Total	33	23	11	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	120	138	134	176	56	624

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' loans.

Taluks.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in						Total recovered.
	Fasli 1336.	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.	Total (including outstanding balance at the beginning of fasli 1336).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.							
Darmapuri ...	14,017	11,673	9,579	10,216	8,604	54,091	53,485
Uttangarai (Harur) ..	9,630	6,920	4,850	5,685	5,200	32,285	129,352
HOSUR DIVISION.							
Hosur	5,116	4,597	6,433	4,986	7,311	28,443	28,443
Krishnagiri	4,822	5,080	10,980	5,430	6,990	...	...
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.							
Namakkal	17,820	19,228	24,347	29,659	29,237	120,293	120,293
Rasipuram	34,750	20,600	10,900	2,200	2,000	69,850	121,323
SALEM DIVISION.							
Attur	9,325	13,100	4,025	2,920	4,400	33,770	100,502
Salem	6,450	6,000	8,300	12,000	12,900	..	49,172
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.							
Omalur	32,110	27,670	26,370	25,125	18,675	129,950	126,311
Tiruchengodu ..	4,460	10,859	15,510	20,244	24,208	75,349	75,282
Mettur	.	...	...	1,041	546	1,588	1,588
District Total ...	138,500	125,127	121,294	119,506	120,071	545,619	805,751

XVIII.—PRICES IN SEERS PER RUPEE.

XVIII.—Prices in seers per rupee.

Fasli.	Dharmapuri Division				Hosur Division.			Namakkal Division.			Salem Division.		Sankaridrug Division.			District average.
	Dharmapuri Taluk.		Uttangarai Taluk.		Hosur Taluk.		Krishnagiri Taluk.	Namakkal Taluk.		Rasipuram Taluk.	Attur Taluk.	Salem Taluk.	Sankaridrug Taluk		Omalur Taluk.	
	Dharmapuri.	Pennagaram.	Harur.	Uttangarai	Denkanikota.	Hosur	Krishnagiri	Namakkal.	Paramathi.	Rasipuram.	Attur.	Salem.	Sankaridrug.	Tiruchengodu.	Omalur.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
							Rice, second sort.									
1336	5·4	5·4	5 0	5·1	5·0	4·8	5 0	5·0	4·5	5·2	5·4	4·1	5·4	5·2	5·4	5·0
1337	5·6	5·5	5 1	5·1	5 0	4·6	5·4	4·8	4·7	5·5	6·3	4·1	5·4	5·6	5·2	5·2
1338	6·0	5·4	5 7	5 5	5 0	5·0	5·6	5·8	4·5	5·7	5·5	4·1	5 6	5·8	5·4	5·4
1339	6 2	6·4	6·3	6·2	5·0	5·2	6·4	6 7	4·7	6·8	6·7	4·3	6·2	6·4	6·1	6·0
1340	8·4	8·9	8·5	8 2	6·6	7·3	7·4	8·0	6·8	8·4	7·8	6·3	7·9	7·6	7·7	7 7
							Paddy, first sort.									
1336	7·7	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 7·4	6·2	6·2	7·2	7·7	7·2	(b) 7 1	...	7·7	7·2
1337	8·0	..	...	...	...	...	(c) 9,3	6·6	(c) 6·2	7·3	7·8	7·0	(b) 7·4	...	7·6	7·5
1338	8 4	..	...	..	...	...	8·2	7·3	...	6·9	8·2	7·1	8·6	..	7·7	7·8
1339	9·4	...	...	...	...	..	9·7	8·4	...	7·6	9·4	7·6	...	...	9·2	8·8
1340	12·0	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	10·0	...	11·0	12·7	11·5	12 4	...	11·9	11·9

								Paddy, second sort.								
1336	8·8	...	..	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·2	8·1	8·7	8·0	7·9	7·5	8·3	7·8
1337	9·2	..		...	...	...	9·1	7·4	6·2	8·3	8·0	7·6	7·9	7·4	8·2	7·9
1338	9·5	...	..	...	.	..	9·7	7·8	6·2	8·5	8·5	7·8	8·3	7·5	7·5	8·1
1339	10·5	...	...	...	..	...	10·5	9·4	...	9·9	10·4	8·9	9·7	9·1	10·0	9·8
1340	14·4	...	...	...	...	...	15·1	11·6	...	12·5	13·8	12·5	(b)11·2	12·1	13·3	12·9
								Horsegram								
1336	10·9	11·3	11·3	10·5	11·4	11·3	10·7	8·6	8·6	8·8	9·9	9·5	8·8	8·7	9·6	10·0
1337	7·8	7·2	7·7	7·1	8·9	8·4	8·6	6·5	8·5	7·3	7·3	6·9	7·5	7·4	7·6	7·6
1338	10·1	11·0	11·0	9·0	11·7	11·3	9·8	8·2	8·5	9·4	10·2	8·6	10·3	9·3	9·1	9·9
1339	13·3	13·6	12·7	12·8	14·8	14·3	13·6	11·5	8·5	11·7	13·1	11·9	11·8	10·3	12·4	12·4
1340	18·2	18·3	16·5	16·0	18·0	18·0	16·8	12·9	10·7	13·9	14·5	15·1	15·0	12·5	17·0	15·6
								Cholam								
1336	8·4	...	..	...	...	...	7·8	7·1	6·3	7·7	8·0	8·2	7·9	7·4	7·9	7·7
1337	8·5	...	...	...	..	...	8·3	7·0	6·3	7·4	8·8	7·6	8·1	7·7	7·8	7·8
1338	9·0	.	...	..	...	...	9·0	8·2	6·4	7·7	9·3	7·7	8·4	7·9	8·4	8·2
1339	11·1	...	..	..	..	...	10·6	8·0	6·3	8·4	11·8	8·2	9·6	8·5	12·5	9·5
1340	17·8	...	...	..	...	..	16·0	12·3	10·3	13·5	16·0	13·7	13·5	11·6	15·2	14·0
								Cambu.								
1336	6·2	..	..	..	..	...	9·2	6·9	6·9	6·2	7·6	6·4	8·7	7·1	6·5	7·2
1337	6·9	..	...	...	...	..	10·4	8·0	6·9	6·2	8·4	6·2	9·4	6·3	6·4	7·5
1338	7·1	..	..		..	...	8·6	7·1	6·9	6·2	8·1	6·4	9·5	8·2	6·2	7·4
1339	6·9	...	...	..	...	...	9·3	8·2	6·9	6·2	10·0	6·5	10·2	7·5	10·0	8·2
1340	11·9	...	...	...	..	...	15·0	10·6	10·0	9·3	12·7	9·2	15·2	12·7	14·5	12·1
								Ragi.								
1336	9·2	9·6	9·6	8·8	10·5	9·9	9·1	7·4	6·7	8·5	9·8	8·2	7·9	8·1	8·5	8·8
1337	9·3	9·2	9·4	8·4	10·4	10·5	9·4	7·9	6·8	8·7	9·6	8·1	...	8·1	9·3	8·9
1338	9·2	9·0	9·1	8·2	11·1	10·3	9·1	7·9	7·3	8·5	9·6	8·4	8·5	8·8	8·6	8·9
1339	10·5	10·2	11·6	11·2	12·7	11·8	9·8	9·2	7·4	9·1	12·5	8·7	9·9	8·9	9·0	10·2
1340	17·0	17·5	17·9	16·4	22·8	21·1	16·1	13·2	11·8	14·0	18·0	14·4	15·0	12·9	14·2	16·2

(a) Sold for three months. (b) Sold for two months. (c) Sold for six months.

XVIII.—Prices in seers per rupee—*cont.*

Fasli.	Dharmapuri Division. Dharmapuri Taluk. Dharmapuri.	Dharmapuri Division. Dharmapuri Taluk. Pennagaram.	Dharmapuri Division. Uttangarai Taluk. Harur	Dharmapuri Division. Uttangarai Taluk. Uttangarai.	Hosur Division. Hosur Taluk. Denkanikota.	Hosur Division. Hosur Taluk. Hosur.	Hosur Division. Krishnagiri Taluk. Krishnagiri.	Namakkal Division. Namakkal Taluk. Namakkal	Namakkal Division. Namakkal Taluk. Paramathi.	Namakkal Division. Rasipuram Taluk. Rasipuram.	Salem Division. Attur Taluk. Attur.	Salem Division. Salem Taluk. Salem.	Sankaridrug Division. Sankaridrug Taluk. Sankaridrug.	Sankaridrug Division. Sankaridrug Taluk. Tiruchengodu.	Sankaridrug Division. Omalur Taluk. Omalur.	District average.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
							Salt.									
1336	16·7	15·3	16·9	13·9	13·0	13·8	16·4	13·9	13·8	12·5	14·3	15·1	15·5	15·6	13·9	14·7
1337	16·2	16·6	17·3	13·7	14·2	13·5	17·1	13·7	13·7	13·0	15·5	14·9	17·0	16·2	14·3	15·1
1338 ...	16·1	16·4	17·5	13·8	13·8	13·5	16·9	11·7	13·1	14·2	14·4	15·2	17·9	16·3	14·5	15·2
1339	15·9	15·9	17·2	14·1	13·7	13·3	15·1	16·0	12·9	15·5	15·0	15·2	17·9	15·6	15·2	15·2
1340	16·1	14·8	16·2	13·2	14·1	13·4	13·5	15·9	13·2	15·6	14·3	17·3	16·4	15·4	15·7	15·0
							Varagu.									
1336	12·9	...	...	..	...	(a) 7·9	...	...	...	9·4	7·6	9·6	..	...	...	9·5
1337	13·4	...	...	...	...	..	16·2	...	...	...	13·2	...	..	...	(b) 8·4	12·8
1338	13·4	...	...	...	...	(a) 12·5	12·5	...	...	...	17·2	..	...	...	...	13·9
1339	14·6	...	...	...	...	...	16·5	..	...	...	23·2	...	...	...	...	18·0
1340	24·5	..	...	...	...	...	23·1	..	...	(a)11·0	32·3	17·3	...	...	...	21·7

(a) Sold for one month.

(b) Sold for two months.

XIX.—*Abkari* and Opium.

(1)	1926-27. (2)	1927-28. (3)	1928-29. (4)	1929-30. (5)	1930-31. (6)
Country Spirits.					
Number of retail shops licensed...	279	276	272	273	266
Issues in Imperial proof gallons.	33,885	42,422	46,565	53,113	42,956
Number of persons per retail shop.	34,027	34,113	34,134	34,872	36,227
Gross receipts from duty ... Rs.	2,78,089	3,58,788	3,98,844	3,12,806	3,33,465
Do. rentals. „	1,26,600	1,47,948	1,73,754	1,99,860	2,22,924
Toddy.					
Number of retail shops licensed ..	496	499	493	503	475
Number of persons per shop ...	19,015	18 392	13,947	18,795	21,181
Gross receipts from tree-tax. Rs.	6,26,197	7,86,900	8,29,860	8,25,328	7,42,610
Do. rentals. „	10,33,836	10,76,404	11,94,204	14,43,222	13,77,414
Ganja, Bhang.					
Number of retail shops licensed ...	10	10	14	14	14
	S. T.	S. T.	S. T.	S. T.	S. T.
Quantity sold in seers .. { G.	1,574·7	1,835·51	1,899 28	2,623·1	2,707·21
Quantity sold in seers .. { B.	346 0	725 0	1,332 12	563·40	580·56
Number of persons per shop ...	1,113,032	1,113,032	971,946	1,024,036	1,024,036
Gross receipts from duty ... Rs.	29,839	37,011	48·782	53,210	57,335
Do. rentals. „	16,344	73,520	26,700	27,312	35,484
Opium.					
Number of retail shops licensed ...	9	9	9	9	9
	S. T.	S. T.	S. T.	S. T.	S. T.
Quantity sold in seers	164·5	196·31	267 3	315 33	271·79
Number of persons per shop ...	1,163,148	1,163,148	1,163,148	1,215,238	1,215,238
Gross receipts from duty ... Rs.	12,289	14,741	18,610	25,210	21,755
Do. rentals. „	7,560	9,540	11,496	10,588	14,448

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

— (1)	1926-27. (2)	1927-28. (3)	1928-29. (4)	1929-30. (5)	1930-31. (6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue and rates.	27,92,685	28,03,613	28,82,861	29,51,746	29,48,965
Stamps	7,29,735	8,70,885	7,77,411	8,07,751	7,48,525
Excise	22,03,892	23,43,415	27,20,398	29,64,854	28,89,031
Forests	2,49,603	2,35,107	2,68,147	2,78,345	2,36,360
Registration ...	1,77,244	1,73,425	1,59,535	1,78,520	1,57,120
Opium	13,888	14,986	20,242	20,730	23,031

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1930—31.

Items. (1)	District Board. (2)	Hosur Taluk Board. (3)	Dharmapuri Taluk Board. (4)	Sankaridrug Taluk Board. (5)	Salem Taluk Board. (6)	Namakkal Taluk Board. (7)	Pre-union Boards. (8)	Total of all Boards. (9)
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts—Ordinary.								
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue ...	3,74,456	58,143	41,325	66,431	33,597	54,553	1,03,671	7,32,176
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	1,64,255	1,472	1,881	2,892	3,277	2,045	...	1,75,622
(3) Contributions	1,20,380	4,788	1,947	1,871	11,984	254	...	1,41,224
(4) Remunerative enterprises	52,897	8,631	7,651	7,686	5,104	21,663	44,209	1,47,841
(5) Other receipts	3,28,637	627	2,537	7,970	132	16,179	12,654	8,68,736
Total ...	10,40,625	73,661	55,341	86,650	54,094	94,694	1,60,534	15,65,599
(6) *Deduct*—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—								
(i) *Lighting Account*—Ordinary ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	...	10,000	10,760	19,920	6,448	22,500	...	69,628
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account ...	10,40,625	63,661	44,581	66,730	47,646	72,194	1,60,534	14,95,971
(8) Total ordinary expenditure	8,19,746	42,242	32,880	36,931	36,725	56,524	1,67,799	11,92,847
(9) Surplus or deficit	+2,20,879	+21,419	+11,701	+29,799	+10,921	+15,670	−7,265	+3,03,124
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit	+2,20,879	+21,419	+11,701	+29,799	+10,921	+15,670	−7,265	+3,03,124

B.—General Account.								
Capital.								
(12) Government grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(13) Endowments and contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35
(14) Loans	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
(15) Other receipts	200	...	...	...	...	...	4,620	4,820
(16) Total receipts	200	...		...	...	...	4,655	4,855
(17) Total expenditure	2,17,524	...	...	306	1,545	1,764	8,419	2,29,558
(18) Net expenditure [Item (17)—Item (16)]	2,17,324	...	...	306	1,545	1,764	3,764	2,24,703
(19) *Add* Contributions from General Account —Ordinary—to—								
(i) Lighting Account—Capital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(20) Total Capital expenditure from general revenues.	2,17,324	...	...	306	1,545	1,764	3,764	2,24,703
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting Capital expenditure [Item (11) *minus* item (20)].	+3,555	+21,419	+11,701	+29,493	+9,376	+13,906	−11,029	+78,421
(22) Opening balance	2,00,007	19,678	15,670	20,176	10,902	22,041	84,619	3,73,093
(23) Closing balance	2,03,562	41,097	27,371	49,669	20,278	35,947	73,590	4,51,514
(24) Difference [Item (23)—Item (22)] ...	+3,555	+21,419	+11,701	+29,493	+9,376	+13,906	−11,029	+78,421

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Salem Municipality in 1930-31.

Items.	RS.
A. General Account—Receipts—Ordinary—	
(1) Taxation and Miscellaneous Revenue	87,786
(2) Government Grants excluding Grants-in-aid of general resources	8,310
(3) Contributions	66
(4) Remunerative Enterprises	41,191
(5) Other Receipts	1,66,258
Total ...	3,03,611
(6) *Deduct*—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—	
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	11,500
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary	...
(iv) Town-Planning Fund Account	2,174
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account	2,89,937
(8) Total, Ordinary Expenditure	2,55,544
(9) Surplus or Deficit	+ 34,393
(10) Government Grants-in-aid of general resources	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit	+ 34,393
B. General Account—Capital—	
(12) Government grants	...
(13) Endowments and Contributions	...
(14) Loans	98,500
(15) Other Receipts	569
(16) Total Receipts	99,069
(17) Total Expenditure	1,32,950
(18) Net Expenditure [item (17) *minus* item (16)] ...	33,881
(19) *Add*—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—	
(i) Lighting Account—Capital	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital ..	1,790
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital	...
(20) Total, Capital Expenditure from general revenues.	*54,883
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) *minus* item (20)] ...	− 20,490
(22) Opening balance	18,375
(23) Closing balance	− 2,115
(24) Difference [item (23) *minus* item (22)]	− 20,490

NOTE.—Arrears (tax and non-tax items) 1,28,312
Unpaid bills 5,037

* Rs. 19,212 added to Capital balance.

XXIV.—Education in 1931.

Taluks.	Number of Literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.						
Dharmapuri	9,626	1,253	80	10	1,115	48
Uttangarai	6,637	1,005	74	11	438	16
HOSUR DIVISION.						
Hosur	8,613	690	86	7	1,150	34
Krishnagiri	7,764	925	73	9	921	49
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.						
Namakkal	17,591	1,984	129	13	1,419	80
Rasipuram	9,903	810	111	9	609	33
SALEM DIVISION.						
Attur	10,608	718	112	7	391	21
Salem	29,966	5,623	171	34	6,138	852
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.						
Omalur	7,298	569	75	6	559	22
Tiruchengodu ..	11,731	1,049	67	6	1,089	44
Mettur	3,248	544	93	16	827	100
District Total ...	122,985	15,170	101	12	14,656	1,299
Hindus	111,930	13,061	96	11	12,427	565
Mussalmans	8,195	743	255	25	965	33
Christians	2 833	1,359	239	115	1,250	701
Others...	27	7	466	175	14	...

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1931.

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.							Number of scholars		
	Government.	Municipal.	Local fund.	Native states	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PUBLIC.										
Arts Colleges ...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	103	...	103
Professional Colleges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Secondary Schools for boys.	...	1	8	...	6	...	15	4,901	45	4,946
(a) Secondary Schools for girls.	1	.	...	...	1	...	2	28	270	298
(b) Elementary schools for boys.	9	30	574	...	768	37	1,418	58,313	5,276	63,589
(b) Elementary Schoolls for girls.	..	12	181	..	25	1	219	157	10,779	10,936
Training Schools for Masters	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	232	...	232
Training Schools for Mistresses.	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	34	34
Other Special Schools.	...	...	..	...	1	1	2	54	...	54
Total ...	11	44	763		802	39	1,659	63,788	16,404	80,192
PRIVATE.										
Advanced	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	...	...	...
Elementary ..	...	..	...	...	...	12	12	321	25	346
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	321	25	346
Grand Total...	11	44	763	...	802	51	1,671	64,109	16,429	80,538

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1930-31.

Nature of schools.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		College.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and Industrial schools.	
	Total.	Net.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government	58,369	56,062	...	...	16,681	15,273	6,727	6,432	34,961	34,357	...	...
Local Board	5,41,696	4,26,973	...	...	91,920	7,562	4,49,776	4,19,411		...	...	...
Municipal	1,26,549	53,914	31,028	11,622	39,856	7,224	55,665	35,068	...	...	...	...
Aided	3,07,324	75,986	...	...	88,565	31,679	2,06,131	38,678	12,026	5,629	602	...
Unaided...	3,134	923	...	...	...	...	2,558	923	...	...	576	...
Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Total ..	10,37,072	6,13,858	31,028	11,622	2,37,022	61,738	7,20,857	5,00,512	46,987	39,986	1,178	...
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—												
Provincial funds	2,08,625	...	3,463	...	51,382	...	1,46,833	...	6,397	...	550	...
Local funds	522	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	522	...	...	...
Municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
School fees	1,93,253	...	8,538	...	1,22,311	...	61,828	...	...	...	576	...
Subscriptions	15,747	...	6,842	...	180	.	8,673	...	..	..	52	...
Endowments	1,957	...	...	...	973	..	984	...	...	...	...	...
Other sources	3,110	...	563	...	438	...	2,027	...	82	...	...	...

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1930.

Name of dispensary.		Of what class.	In-patients							Out-patients.					Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.	Total expenditure during the year.
			Number of beds available.		Daily average number					Average daily attendance.						
							Children.					Children.				
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
A																
Salem ...	1845	I	46	36	49·88	18 18	6·23	3 11	77·40	188·15	66·91	47·87	33·08	336·01	50,461	40,881
Ammapet (Municipal Branch Dispensary) ...	1893	III	...	...	...	...	..	.		65·50	33·20	23 26	28·50	150·46	21,065	3,249
Attur ...	1874	I	3	3	1 01	0·33	0·13	0·11	1·58	37·51	22·96	15 36	14·05	89 88	13,905	5,698
Denkanikota ...	1877	III	2	...	·50	0·11	. .	0·72	1 33	39·29	15·69	19·49	13·14	87·61	12,951	3,866
Dharmapuri.	1874	I	5	3	3·41	1·93	0·40	0 14	5·88	55·56	27·72	24·63	17·43	125·34	17,001	8,179
Edapadi ...	1916	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 64	17 42	16·25	12·94	86·25	12,928	3,937
Ettapur ...	1914	III	...	...	...	..		...	..	33 05	20·90	14 99	11·27	80·21	11,249	2,527
Harūr ...	1876	III	3	2	2·49	0·24	0·03	...	2 76	33·67	15·96	13·13	10·53	73 29	11,631	3,820
Hōsūr ...	1874	III	8	2	2·57	0·36	0·12	0·50	3·55	27·47	11·29	10 86	9·99	59·61	8,182	4,802
Kaveripatnam ...	1914	III	...	...	·05	0·03	...	...	0·08	34·03	16 08	10 84	7 88	68 83	10,227	3,476
Kolli Hills Mission Dispensary ...	1872	IV	1	1	·05	0 02	0 01	0 01	0·09	15 80	6·80	3·90	3·90	30·40	7,885	3,537

Krishnagiri.	1874	I	5	6	3·65	1 61	0·54	0·12	5·92	46·66	24·18	13 34	11·88	95 06	16,859	10,402
Mohanur ...	1925	III	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	17 30	5 40	21 00	12·60	56 30	5,194	407
Namakkal ...	1872	I	6	6	7·32	2·98	0 46	0 31	11·07	106 90	65·85	40·08	36·14	218·97	31,820	12,101
Omalūr ...	1888	III	1	1	0 05	0 01	..	.	0·06	35 24	13·30	15·96	8 13	72 63	14,074	4,029
Police Hospital, Salem ...	...	II	12	..	3 50	...	...	..	3 50	14·30	0·60	0·90	0 60	16 40	1,783	2,948
Palakōdu ...	1889	III	1	1	0·02	0·01	...	..	0·03	32·33	16·26	10·70	9·22	68 51	9,620	2,989
Rasipuram ...	1888	III	1	1	1·83	0·54	0·16	0·01	2·54	111·30	43 96	37·33	28 39	220 98	30,281	5,608
Sankaridrug.	1876	III	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	39·20	18·63	16·74	12 45	37 02	11,361	4,949
Shendamangalam ...	1889	III	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	40 13	19·84	16·36	13 22	89 95	13,545	2,977
Thamampatti ...	1889	III	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	27·59	11 17	9·47	7·46	55·69	8,321	3,086
Tiruchengodu ...	1886	I	5	5	2·75	1·55	0 05	0·04	4·39	51 18	20·90	16·63	11·64	103·35	14,420	6,036
Uttangarai.	1881	III	...	...	...		...	...	...	25 58	18 67	14 17	12·25	70·67	11,138	3,008
Velur ...	1910	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 23	23 72	12 06	9 99	96·00	12,852	3,317
Yercaud ...	1872	III	6	6	3·45	2 55	0·27	0 23	6·50	14 80	7·91	4·99	3 08	30·78	4,968	8,846
Salem Town Railway Dispensary ...	...	VI	...	..	...	...	...		...	25 61	9·18	12·53	3 22	50 54	18,348	...
Palakodu Railway Dispensary ...	...	VI	...	...	7·77	..	...	...	7·77	1·27	1 15	0 42	0·43	3·27	1,074	...
B																
Government Queen Alexandra Hospital...	1903	I	..	21	...	25·49	0·14	0·34	25 97	...	75 18	12·02	16·62	103·82	15,162	15,067

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1930—*cont.*

Name of dispensary.		Of what class.	In-patients							Out-patients.					Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.	Total expenditure during the year.
			Number of beds available.		Daily average number.					Average daily attendance .						
							Children.					Children.				
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Male	Female.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(1')	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
C																
Avaduthur ...	...	IV	...	...		...	..	...	...	11·00	4·70	10·00	7·20	32·90	6,067	...
Anchetty ...	1929	IV	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	16·15	5·31	4·48	3·09	29·03	3,843	...
Attaiyam-patti ...	1926	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·95	5 09	1·79	1·42	19·25	3,226	...
Ellur ...	1929	IV	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	11·11	5 77	1 20	0·93	19·01	6,830	..
Elachi-palaiyam.	...	IV	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5·00	2·00	1·00	1·00	9·00	851	...
Erumaipatti.	1926	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	23·50	4 50	5 30	2·00	35·30	4,830	...
Kadayam-patti ...	...	IV	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	7·00	1·00	2·00	...	10 00	166	...
Kadattur ..	1927	IV	...	...	...	...		...	..	26·70	19·30	9·60	7·50	63·10	9,629	...
Karimanga-lam ...	1929	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	3·00	1·00	0·50	12·50	2,703	...
Macheri ...	...	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 00	1·00	1·00	1 00	5 00	200	...
Mattur ...	1925	IV	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	13·80	7·10	4·30	3·60	28·80	9,955	...
Maranda-halli ...	...	IV	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4·25	1 75	1·33	·75	8·08	2,372	...
Namagiri-peta ...	1925	IV	...	...	..	.	...	...		33·59	5·98	1·84	1·29	42·70	6,136	...
Pennagaram.	1926	IV	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	9 90	2·10	2·90	2·10	17·00	6,044	...

Royakotta ...	1925	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	5·00	3 00	3·00	19·00	2,843	...
Thalli ...	1925	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·24	12·43	7·79	4·88	50·34	12,045	...
Viraganur ...	1925	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 98	1·70	·60	·50	6·78	2,474	...
Vallapadi ...	1929	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·74	7·71	3·39	3·36	23·20	2,639	...
Nagarasampatti ...	1929	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·00	4 00	3·00	3·00	16·00	5,005	...
Vepanapalli.	1929	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	3 00	2 00	8·00	17·00	2,380	...
Mohanur ...	1925	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·90	6·00	10·10	8·80	39·80	10,519	...
District total, Class A (General Dispensaries) ...		...	105	73	90·30	30·45	8·40	5·30	134·45	1,208·59	555 75	443·26	346·41	2,554·01	383,043	164,620
District total, Class B (Female Dispensaries) ...		...	...	21	...	25·49	·14	·34	25·97	...	75 18	12·02	16·62	103·82	15,162	15,067
District total, Class C (Subsidized Dispensaries)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258·81	108·44	77·62	58·92	503·79	1,00,257	...
Combined District total		...	105	94	90·30	55·94	8·54	5·64	160·42	1,467·40	739·37	532·90	421·95	3,161·62	4,98,462	1,69,687

CLASSES I AND II.—These include all institutions maintained by Provincial Funds and under Government management. The fact that an institution possesses endowments or receives contributions from Local Funds or private subscriptions should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as "State" so long as Provincial and Imperial Funds are practically responsible for all the charges connected with it. Class I—"Public" are State dispensaries which are open to the poorer classes of the public. Class II are State dispensaries which serve only a *special section of the public*.

CLASS III.—Local Fund dispensaries include all institutions which are vested in Local Boards or Municipalities or guaranteed or maintained by Local or Municipal Funds. The fact that such an institution is aided by private subscriptions, or receives assistance from Government in the shape of part of the salary of the medical officer, grants of medicine, or otherwise, should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as a Local Fund dispensary so long as its existence is practically dependent upon Local Funds.

CLASS IV.—Comprises institutions supported by private subscriptions or guarantee, but receiving aid from Government or Local Funds. This includes also the subsidized dispensaries in the rural areas

CLASS V.—Comprises institutions maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. The fact that Government supplies superior inspection or registers should not be regarded as a *reason for not treating it as a private non-aided dispensary*.

CLASS VI.—Comprises all Railway Dispensaries whether maintained by State Railways or others.

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Taluks and Municipalities.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth rate per 1,000 of the population.			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during the three years ending 1930–31.
	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.							
Dharmapuri ...	6,006	7,452	7,731	38	41	40	3,082
Harur (Uttangarai).	5,081	4,870	6,183	40	42	45	2,141
HOSUR DIVISION.							
Hosur	5,376	5,244	4,642	31	35	41	3,437
Krishnagiri ...	5,463	5,307	5,663	37	43	47	...
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.							
Namakkal	4,313	5,623	4,307	38	30	32	2,029
Rasipuram ...	5,504	6,025	6,018	7	7	6	2,593
SALEM DIVISION.							
Attur	5,399	5,778	5,184	36	34	33	2,498
Salem	7,347	7,641	7,933	41	45	44	4,256
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.							
Omalur	6,093	5,965	6,084	35	41	34	3,508
Trichengodu ...	10,943	10,836	10,766	30	39	35	2,540
Mettur	...	1,976	1,434	...	2	2	1,708
MUNICIPALITY.							
Salem	4,203	2,825	3,547	65	60	73	2,350
District Total ...	65,728	69,542	69,492	33·2	32 2	33·2	30,142

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1926—30.)

Class of Court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		RS.					
Village Courts	4,400	26	1,508	20	2	1	50
Village Panchayat Courts .	16,130	31	5,844	16	15	13	86·6
Revenue Courts	172	33	158	28	1	1	1 00
District Munsifs' Courts ...	5,288	1,597	4,330	...	...	..	...
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	68	3,852	55	37	183	97	53
District Judge's Court ...	20	4,216	17	356	158	81	51

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the five years, 1926—1930.)

Offences. (1)	1926. (2)	1927. (3)	1928. (4)	1929. (5)	1930. (6)
Murder	12	10	16	27	17
Culpable homicide	16	3	6	9	17
Hurts and assaults	749	787	963	989	873
Other offences against the person.	239	174	154	186	134
Dacoity	26	4	1	9	...
Robbery	25	19	21	5	13
House-breaking	42	38	14	19	22
Cattle-theft	157	104	104	98	72
Other thefts	309	381	364	312	266
Other charges against property.	184	222	183	209	153
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	106	159	128	138	218
Other offences against the Penal Code.	526	835	885	743	798
Total	2,391	2,736	2,839	2,744	2,583
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	31	37	124	35	44
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889.	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Madras Abkāri Act, I of 1886.	520	590	445	378	315
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882.	1,318	1,732	1,024	1,049	553
Offences under the District Municipalities Act.	3,506	3,164	2,024	2,008	2,315
Other offences against Special and Local Laws.	3,765	4,902	5,545	5,030	5,514
Grand Total ...	11,531	13,161	12,001	11,244	11,324

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the 5 years ending 1930.)

Class of Courts.	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Village Magistrates	387	...
Village Panchayat Courts	3,536	..
Bench Magistrates	7,803	...
Special Magistrates	66	...
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates ..	8,908	108
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates.	423	236
District Magistrates	4	20
Court of Sessions	86	62

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1931.

Taluks.	Number of Police. Stations.	Out-posts.	Police Force. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Police talayaris.	Revenue talaiyaris.	Number of known depredators.	Number of sub-jails.	Total accommodation in them. Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
DHARMAPURI DIVISION.												
Dharmapuri ...	5	1	1	5	10	60	...	108	9	2	24	12
Uttangarai	5	1	1	5	9	66	...	126	26	2	31	5
HOSUR DIVISION.												
Hosur	5	2	1	5	11	68	...	114	30	2	30	8
Krishnagiri ...	5	...	1	5	7	51	.	87	51	1	17	4
NAMAKKAL DIVISION.												
Namakkal	5	1	1	5	9	72	..	81	25	2	33	9
Rasipur	4	1	1	4	9	51	.	116	41	1	12	9
SANKARIDRUG DIVISION.												
Omalur	3	1	...	3	7	40	...	93	31	1	16	6
Tiruchengodu ...	6	2	1	6	13	79	...	98	49	2	40	7
Mettur	1	2	..	1	5	31	...	25	6	...	...	...
SALEM DIVISION.												
Attur	5	2	1	5	9	63	...	112	33	1	12	9
Salem	3	2	2	5	22	108	.	102	66	2	150	9
Yercaud	1	..	..	1	3	11	...	16	...	1	21	0
Salem Reserve and District School.	...	...	...	..	15	170	...	...	..	...	...	...
Presidency General Reserve.	...	...	..	..	5	60	..	...	..	...	...	..
Prosecuting Inspector.	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Prosecuting Sub-Inspector.	...	..	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...
District Intelligence Bureau.	..	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Special Branch.	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 per cent reserve.	.	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police.	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crime and Special Branch.	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Police Training School.	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Motor Vehicle Staff.	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Vacancy—Reserve.	.	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48	15	11	68	142	1,023	...	1,078	367	17	386	78

Rc 2413/43

நில விற்பனை நோட்டீஸ்.

1. சென்னப்பட்டணம் 1934ம் வருஷத்து 8வது ஆக்ட்டுப்படி, சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யப்பட்ட 1908ம் வருஷத்து 1வது ஆக்ட் 117 (1)வது பிரிவுப்படி இதனால் தெரிவிப்பது என்னவென்றால்,

2. பூஸ்திதிகளிலுள்ள நிலத்தைப்பற்றிய சென்னைப்பட்டணம் 1908ம் வருஷத்து 1வது ஆக்ட் 116. (1)வது பிரிவின்படி தூத்துக்குடி டிவிஷன் சப்கலெக்டர் துரையவர்கள் உத்திரவு செய்திருக்கிறபடி ஷை ஆக்ட் 116 (2)வது செக்ஷன்படியுள்ள விளம்பரத்தினால் கண்டதும் இதில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறதுமான நிலங்கள் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா [illegible] தாலூகா [illegible] கிராமத்தில் [illegible] இடத்தில் 1935 வரு 3 மீ 29 உ கிழமை காலை 11 மணிக்கு விளம்பரத்தில் கண்ட லாட்டு (கூறு)களாக ஷை விளம்பரத்தில்கண்ட நிபந்தனைகளின்படி பஹிரங்கமான ஏலத்தில் விற்கப்பட்டு உயர்ந்ததுகைக்கு கேட்பவர்களுக்கு ஷை நிலங்கள் கொடுத்துவிடப்படும். உயர்ந்த ஏலத்தில் எடுப்பவர்கள் ஏலத்துகையை உடனே செலுத்திவிடவேண்டும்.

[illegible]

கிராமம் [illegible]

Sub Collector.

[signature] 12.2.35

லாட்டு.	சர்வே நிர்.	லட்டர்.	விஸ்தீரணம்.
1	32	5	0-48

[illegible]

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years.	Number of assessees.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.	
			Per head of assessee.	Per head of population (in 1931).
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1927–28	1,193	1,77,980	149 3 0	0 1 2
1928–29	1,151	2,16,944	188 7 8	0 1 5
1929–30	1,165	1,99,722	171 7 0	0 1 4
1930–31	1,184	2,39,859	202 9 9	0 1 7

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SALEM DISTRICT GAZETTEER, PARTS I AND II.

(F. J. RICHARDS, I.C.S., 1918.)

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

Page 1, *paragraph* 1.—*Substitute* the following *for* the first sentence :—The present district of Salem lies between North Latitude 11° 00′ 38″ and 12° 53′ 14″ and between East Longitude 77° 28′ 40″ and 78° 50′ 40″. **Position and boundaries.**

Footnote, second sentence.—Delete.

Page 2, *paragraph* 1.—*Substitute* the following *for* the first sentence :—It comprises an area of 6,912 square miles. **Taluks.**

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute for* the paragraph the following :—

The district as at present constituted contains eleven* taluks: in the south, Salem, Mēttūr, Ōmalūr, Rāsipuram, Āttūr, Nāmakkal and Tiruchengōdu; in the north, Dharmapuri, Ūttankarai, Krishnagiri and Hōsūr. The taluk of Nāmakkal in the south which originally formed part of this district and was transferred to Trichinopoly in 1910, was, with the exception of Thāthiyangarpēttai firka, retransferred to Salem in 1918. In the same year a new taluk known as Rāsipuram was formed consisting of some villages of the old Salem, Āttūr, Nāmakkal, and Tiruchengōdu taluks. Mēttūr was made a taluk of this district in July 1929.

Page 3, *paragraph* 2.—*For* the second sentence *substitute* the following :—The watershed between the Kāvēri and the Vellār river systems divides the Talaghāt into two portions, the eastern of which coincides with the taluks of Āttūr, Rāsipuram and Nāmakkal, the western with Salem, Mēttūr, Ōmalūr and Tiruchengōdu. **III Talaghat.**

Page 19, *paragraph* 5.—*Substitute* :—

(A) The Kolli-malais, which cover the south-east and north-east corners of the Rāsipuram and Nāmakkal taluks respectively, are separated from the Pachai-malais by the Turaiyūr valley and the pass leading thence to Thammam-patti, and from the Boda-malais by the Ayil-patti ghat. They form a fine hill mass measuring 18 miles from north to south by 12 miles from east to west and situated half in Nāmakkal and half in Rāsipuram. On he south, east and west they rise abruptly from the plains to a **A. Kolli-malai—Group I Kolli-malais.**

* Rāsipuram and Mēttūr were reduced to sub-taluks and placed under deputy tahsildars in 1932

height of about 4,000′. The northern slopes are broken by ravines running *en echelon* in a north-east by west direction, the chief of which are (1) Varagur-kōmbai, (2) Mūlai-kurichi, (3) Periya-kōmbai and (4) Vāla-kōmbai, and the descent to the low country is by numerous long and gently-sloping spurs. From below, the portion of the hills that lie in the Nāmakkal taluk has the general appearance of a flat-topped mass, which accounts for the hills being called by the inhabitants of the surrounding country "Sadura-giris" or "square mountains". In reality, however, this portion of the hills comprises a high level plateau made up of five basin-shaped depressions covered with terraced cultivation, and resembling vast verdure-clad amphitheatres. These depressed basins are divided from one another by numerous tolerably deep ravines and valleys formed by spurs running out from their sides. One of these basins is at the end of the range, another in the narrower central part and the other three (a large one with two smaller ones lying north-west and south-east of it) are on the southern portion of the range. The Rāsipuram Kolli-malais are rather different in structure. To the south-west is the massive and lofty dome of Bayil-Nād, from which the valleys already referred to appear to radiate. The paths which cross the heads of these ravines command splendid views of the plains and of the hills (Shevaroys, Tenāndē-malai and Kalrāyans) that bound them on the north. The edge of the plateau to the west towers above the plains to a height of 4,000′ above sea level; the north-west heights are about 400′ lower. The ridges that separate the northern valleys are at their top 3,000′. The highest peak here is Vētakkāra-malai (4,663′). In the Nāmakkal portion of the hills, the highest peak, in the south-west portion called Sēlūr Nād, is 4,200′ high and the general level of the upper surface of the range is not more than 3,500′ and its eastern and north-eastern flanks drain either into the Turaiyūr valley or the valley of the Periyār.

Only from the outer eastern edge of these hills or from some of the higher ridges in the interior can any view of the low country be obtained, but owing to the diversified character of the upper surface of the range the scenery within it is often beautiful. Numerous little basins of cultivated land communicate with one another by wooded glens, or in a few cases by small rocky passes, and in the east, in the neighbourhood of a gorge which opens into the Turaiyūr valley, are some very bold bluffs and precipices overlooking a great ravine though which the Koilūr torrent reaches the low country.

At the head of this ravine stands the famous Siva temple called Arappalīsvarankovil, which is regarded with very great reverence not only by the hillmen of this range, but also by the Malayālis of the Pachai-malais and of the Kalrāyan hills to the north of them as well as by the Hindus of the plains. A festival lasting three days, from the fifteenth to the eighteenth day of

Adi (July–August), is held there every year, to which great numbers of pilgrims throng to perform their vows. The priests in the temple are Brāhmans, but water for the god's bath is not fetched by Brāhmans, as in other Brāhmanical temples, but by Malayālis. The temple car is a fine one, but it stands uncared for outside the temple and has only once, it is said, been used. The Malayālis declare that it ought not to be used without first offering a human sacrifice; so, in the present state of the law, they have to do without it. The stream near the temple contains thousands of fish which are considered holy and under the protection of the god and are fed by pilgrims to the shrine. A common vow made by devotees is an undertaking to provide a gold nose-ring for one of them if their prayers are answered. The fish are extremely tame and will come and take food from one's hand, and every noon they are summoned to dinner by the sound of a bell[1]. The Malayālis assert that near this temple lizards do not chirp nor *talai* plants flower. The hill on which the building stands is called the Kolli-malai proper, its name being supposed to be derived from the fact that any one who commits a sin there will be killed (*kollu*). It is also called the *madhu vanam* ("honey forest") of the monkey king Sugriva, mentioned in the great Hindu epic, the Rāmāyana.

Two miles below the temple is a fine waterfall called the Ākāsa Gangai (" the sky Ganges"), in which every pilgrim makes a point of bathing. The Malayālis believe that if a sinner bathes there the water turns aside and refuses to fall upon him.

Page 22.—*Add* after the fourth paragraph :—

The Talai-malais are a small range of hills lying fourteen miles south-east of Nāmakkal. One of the peaks, selected as a survey station, rises to 2,785 feet above the sea. Trichinopoly officials used at one time to resort in the hot weather to a bungalow on the top of them, belonging to the mittadar of Vālavandi, but their bad reputation for fever and the scarcity of water has led to the practice being abandoned. A well-known Vishnu temple stands on one of their peaks and is much visited by pilgrims from the neighbouring plains, especially on Saturdays in Purattasi (September–October). The Talai-malais.

Page 22.—*Add* after paragraph 5 :—

Among the scattered hills may be mentioned the isolated rock at Nainā-malai in the Nāmakkal taluk, which is 2,468 feet above the sea; there is a small hill temple on it.

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[1] *Salem District Manual* (Madras, 1883) II, 112.

[2] Inscriptions on its walls, since deciphered, show that the temple was endowed by the Chola Kings of the 10th and 11th centuries A.D. Certain stone figures in the compound are believed to represent Malayāli Chiefs.

CHAPTER II.—POLITICAL HISTORY.*

Part I, page 46.—*Insert* between the second and third paragraphs the following:—

Ancient history.

Salem district was divided during the period of the Tamil Sangam among a few chieftains, the most important of them being Adiyamān Nedumān Anji and his son Pohuṭṭu Eḻini of Tagadūr (Dharmapuri), who ruled practically over all the Bāramahāls. The Kollimalais were in the occupation of another chief called the Ōri, the eastern portion probably forming part of the territory of the Malayamān chieftain of Tirukkōyilūr. A small portion on the west formed the Kongu, and was at this time under the Chēras, the Adiyamān himself belonging to this family. Later on the Chēra conquest extended to the Kongu provinces and the Kollimalais. Kāri, the Malayamān, had been turned out of his country and was a fugitive with the Chēras. He was responsible for dispossessing Ōri of the Kolli-malais and handing them over to the Chēra, to gain his goodwill for his own purposes.

Page 47, *paragraph* 1.—*Retain* the first two sentences of this paragraph and *substitute for* the rest the following:—

The Pallavas.

They came into the possession of Kānchi about the third century A.D. Vishnu Gōpa, a Pallava ruler of Kanchi of the fourth century, is mentioned in the Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta. Then follows a series of rulers about fifteen in number, who not merely ruled the territory stretching from the Kistna southwards, but claimed a kind of overlordship over the country of the Bānas and the Gangas, that is the plateau comprising the southern half of the Mysore State and the basin of the Pālār. About the end of the sixth century A.D. a Pallava King Simha Vishnu felt his position sufficiently secure to advance as far south as the Kāvēri and to annex a part of the Chēra country to his own. During the next six or seven generations the Pallavas had to fight constantly against the Chāḷūkyas, who at one time penetrated as far south as Uraiyūr (or Uragapura) near Trichinopoly. The Pallavas were ultimately able to beat them back.

On the death of Paramēśvara Varman II, early in the eighth century, the Pallava throne became vacant, and the choice of the people seems to have fallen upon the collateral branch, the descendants of the brother of Simha Vishnu. This was Nandi Varman Pallava-Malla. He apparently had a rival in the legitimate line, who had the support of all the other Tamil kings. Nandi had to stand a siege by these Tamil rulers near Kumbakōnam, and was relieved by his general, Udaya Chandra, who with his own hand slew Chitramāya, the leader of the opposing Tamil kings. [*Add* here the last three sentences of paragraph 1 of page 47.]

* The notes to this chapter were kindly supplied by Dr. S. Krishnaswam Ayyangar, M.A., lately Professor of Indian History in the Madras University.

Nandi extended his authority into the Salem district and was an ally of the Adiyamān. It is not clear whether he regarded Adiyamān as a feudatory of his, much less whether the latter acknowledged it. The Pāndya enmity continued, and the Pāndyan, Rāja Simha, kept up a constant war for the possession of a part of the Kongu and Salem. The Adiyamān advanced southwards into the Chōla country, which was among the recent conquests of the rising power of the Pāndyas, and naturally drew down upon him the forces of the Pāndya; he had to beat a hasty retreat to his capital Dharmapuri. With this the power of the Adiyamān chief of Dharmapuri collapsed.

Page 50.—*Add* after paragraph 2, the following new paragraph:—

III. Feudal period.

The Salem district was, as stated already, under petty chieftains or *vels* ruling over small areas. The Adiyamān, who survived till the thirteenth century, belonged to the same class. The feudal period marks the time when the Gangas and the Pallavas were fighting for the possession of the Salem district and the tract bordering on it; and when the Pallavas were overthrown the fight was continued between the Chālukyas and the Chōlas, who had built a new kingdom with their capital at Tanjore. Their first acquisition was the territory of the Pallavas, and Salem district soon passed into their hands and formed part of Nigarili Chōlamandalam.

Page 64.—*Insert* the following new paragraph between the second and third:—

The Muhammadan cataclysm.

Thus with the advent of the Muhammadans in the south the South Indian states had to re-arrange themselves as a result of the experience that the northern states had of Muhammadan invasions. After attacking and successfully bringing under Moslem authority the Yādavas and the Kākatiyas, Mālik Kāfur turned his attention to the Hoysālas and the Pāndyas. The Hoysālas were then under Vira Ballāla III. Vira Ballāla submitted to them and got comparatively easy terms. When next the invasions were renewed with vigour he improved his position by putting his frontier on the north in a state of defence, and the south in a state of security, and adopted the policy of his predecessors of sweeping the Muhammadans out of all places where they had left garrisons. During these wars Salem district seems to have been the bone of contention between the Pāndyas and the Hoysālas, but the Bāramahāls remained substantially under the Hoysālas, the Kongu part of Salem wavering in allegiance according to the results of the war. Ballāla III, however, succeeded in his efforts at keeping both Salem and Kongu in his hands. He is said by Ibn Batuta to have made an effort to sweep the Muhammadans into the sea or to confine them to Madura, and ultimately to overwhelm them. It was by such a policy

that he strengthened his nothern frontier. This is the position we find when Vijayanagar rose into importance as a result of the struggle between the Hoysālas and the Muhammadans of the south. With the foundation of a Muhammadan state at Gulbarga later in the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlak, Vijayanagar emerged as the most prominent salient from which to resist the aggression of this rising power. After putting his northern frontier in defence for this eventuality Vira Ballāla conducted operations in person against the Muhammadans, which necessitated his change of capital to Tiruvannāmalai, and later on to Kannanūr near Trichinopoly. Where he failed the new state of Vijayanagar succeeded, and in the course of about 20 years made the whole of South India Hindu. We hear a good deal of the Bāna territory in the account of the southern campaigns of Kumāra Kampana, but nothing at all of either Salem or Kongu. We may therefore take it that both these places remained under the Hoysālas and passed on without incident to Vijayanagar.

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.

Part I, page 90.—To the table in the margin *add* the following :—

Year.		Population.
1921	... ...	2,112,034
1931	... ...	2,433,972

Page 92.—*Add* to the first paragraph :—

There were nine towns in the district in 1931 with a population exceeding 5,000 in each. The headquarters of the taluks except in Ūttankarai and Ōmalūr, and Sendamangalam in the Nāmakkal taluk are towns. Salem town fell from 70,621 in 1901 to 59,153 in 1911 and to 52,244 in 1921, the chief cause for the decrease being the prevalance of plague in the town during the last two censuses. For the same reason Kāvēripatnam in Krishnagiri taluk fell from 5,171 in 1911 to 1,473 in 1921. Other towns that suffered from plague at the 1921 census were Krishnagiri, Rāsipuram and Hosūr; their population however rose from 6,947, 13,978 and 5,519 in 1921 to 12,850, 14,438 and 6,071 in 1931 or an increase of 75, 3·3 and 10 per cent. The population of Salem town in 1931 rose by 95·5 per cent to 102,179.

Page 93.—*Substitute for* the last paragraph the following :—

Christians. In 1931 Christians numbered 23,667 of whom 201 were Europeans or Anglo-Indians. Roman Catholics formed nearly 82 per cent, the remaining 18 per cent being divided among the Anglican and various Protestant denominations.

Page 95, *paragraph* 1, *last line.—For* "Madura" *read* "Trichinopoly." Roman Catholics.

Substitute for last paragraph ending on page 96 the following:—

Father Martinz was succeeded at Moramangalam after a year by Father Vico. De Nobili returned soon after and stayed here for nine years, during which period he gathered many converts in the surrounding country, notably at Satyamangalam and Dharmapuri. In spite of its early promise Moramangalam did not attain to De Nobili's expectations. From 1640 it was occasionally visited by a missionary from Karūr and from 1647 to 1655 by one from Satyamangalam. Then the district Christians were attended to by a priest from Pachur (near Nāmakkal). From 1665 to 1675 the visiting priest came from Tottiyam near Musiri and Kongupatti to Ōmalūr. From 1676 to 1684 Anakaraipalayam on the Kāvēri, west of Salem, became the missionary centre. In 1680 as a result of the Marātha invasion of Mysore the Christians of Dharmapuri emigrated southwards into the Madura country and never returned. In 1684 the district was taken over by the Mysore mission.

Page 97, *paragraph* 2, *lines* 12–13.—*Delete* the clause "in whose charge it still remains."

Page 100.—*Insert* between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following new paragraph:—

In June 1930 the whole of the Salem district, with the exception of some detached villages scattered in Hōsūr tālūk, was made into a separate diocese with Salem as its episcopal see. As it now stands the new diocese has a Roman Catholic population of about 18,000, with 18 principal stations, a newly started high school for Indian boys, the European boys' and girls' schools at Yercaud and a few boys' and girls' schools elsewhere.

Page 102.—*Omit* the clause in lines 21–22 beginning with "and a police constable" and ending with "register." The London Mission.

Add at the end of paragraph 2 the following:—

The improvement in general behaviour at Muttampatti in recent years has been most marked, and in spite of the migration of several families to Ceylon owing to famine the numbers in 1929 had slightly increased.

The work among the Koravars has received considerable attention recently. In 1923 a settlement was opened at Kalyānagiri, near Ettapūr, on the same principles except that the people were not baptized. At about this time a tahsildar founded near that place two settlements at Manivilandan and Kallanattam, which Government handed over to the mission. The salaries of the teachers come from Government, but the mission supplies the supervision and meets other incidental expenses.

In 1927 Government sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a central boys' home for Koravars in Āttūr, into which selected lads from various villages could be brought. This was opened at the end of 1928. It is built on mission ground and the boys attend the mission's school in the town. The Government paid the capital cost of the buildings; they also sanctioned a yearly grant towards the boarding charges. A similar home and school for girls is under contemplation.

Substitute for paragraph 3:—

The South India United Church. In 1908 was established the South India United Church. The churches of the London mission in the district come under the union, in which, however, their autonomy is very largely preserved. The Salem town church has long been self-supporting and has even taken over from the mission the control and partial support of two girls' schools. With it are associated the two branch churches of Hastampet and Sūramangalam, the three forming a group independent of mission aid. There are also churches at Elatagiri, Dharmapuri, Yercaud, Sendārapatti (including Kōneripatti) and Āttūr. Elatagiri belongs to the National Missionary Society, and all the remaining four churches receive some help from the London mission but are steadily growing in self-support. There are also congregations at Sankaridrug, Tiruchengōdu, Muttampatti and Elizabethpet. As a result of the Christian movement among the Ādi-Drāvidas on the other side of the Kāvēri, Panchama converts are increasing in numbers in and near Tiruchengōdu and at Edappādi and Kullampatti (Arasirāmony).

Besides the schools in connection with the five Koravar settlements and the three schools for boys and six for girls in Salem town, there are fourteen village schools maintained by the mission for caste and non-caste children, of which the school at Āttūr is the largest with thirteen teachers and two hundred pupils.

In 1914 the industrial school was closed. The boys' boarding home, chiefly for village children, was started by Mr. Robertson in 1916. There is also a girls' home, and in 1927 a women's normal school was opened, the Hobart school, connected with the girls' home, being used for training the teachers.

Considerable changes have taken place in the mission high school at Salem. With a view to efficiency the strength of each class has been reduced. The idea of the mission is to make the school eventually the centre for the high school education of Christian boys in the Tamil area of the mission. The staff has been made mainly Christian. The scheme will be developed further so as to make the institution a well-equipped residential high school.

Excluding Hosūr, the number of Christians belonging to the United Church in the district in 1929 was 1,700.

Page 103, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—Ambur and Vāniyambādi are included in the North Arcot district, and work is at present mainly concentrated in that district. The Christians who are members of this mission live in five villages in Krishnagiri taluk. There were in 1929 three day schools attended by 117 children, and several night schools. **Lutheran Mission.**

Page 103, *paragraph* 3.—*Add*:—There are 120 Christians including a dozen Malayālis under the Danish mission, and their chief village was in 1929, named Hansenur, to mark the 25 years' work of the Rev. V. P. Hansen on these hills. **Other missions.**

The Strict Baptist Mission.

The Strict Baptist Mission commenced work at Sēndamangalam in the Nāmakkal taluk in 1907. There were considerable difficulties in the beginning. The first missionary, the Rev. D. Morling, visited the Kolli-malais two years later and opened a settlement there. The Rev. J. M. Brand and Mrs. Brand laboured among the Malayālis on these hills from 1913 till the former's death of blackwater fever in June 1929. In 1923 work was extended to the Rāsipuram taluk and to the villages on the banks of the Kāvēri. The mission maintained in 1930 seventeen schools on the plains (Nāmakkal and Rāsipuram taluks), and there were five European missionaries including ladies. The mission's work on the Kolli-malais is specially noteworthy. Mr. and Mrs. Brand spoke the language of the Malayālis very well. They fought the drink evil, helped the villagers to dig wells and to build passable jungle roads, and they will be long remembered for their efforts to rescue the hillmen from the clutches of the professional money-lenders of the plains by starting co-operative societies in six of the more important villages. The hills are malarial, and the mission dispensary at Valavanthinadu treats annually about eight thousand patients coming from all parts of the hills. There are nine elementary schools on the hills besides an orphanage opened in 1925 by Mr. Brand. There is an industrial school at the settlement in which carpentry is taught. Cultivation of mulberry and the rearing of silk-worms and reeling of silk is a useful industry in which the inmates of the orphanage are employed, and Government have lent the services of a reeling demonstrator for work in the settlement. The mission estate provides agricultural labour for a number of the poorer members of the community, and the local post office receives and despatches mails thrice a week. The absence of road communication to the plains has clogged the progress of the plateau and the advancement of the hillmen. The settlement is now in charge of the Rev. Mr. Thrower.

Page 135, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The practice referred to above does not now exist among the Malayālis. **Elevation of depressed classes.**

Page 204.—*Add* the following at the end of the page:—

The Labour Department of Government has not yet extended its activities to this district, though facilities for the

digging of drinking-water wells for the Panchamas, for extension of their *cheris* and the like, are being afforded by the Collector, and subsidies are granted to certain non-official bodies and workers on the recommendation of the local authorities for educational purposes.

In 1928–29 a sum of Rs. 9,000 was granted to the London mission for the construction of the boarding home for the Korava boys at Āttūr and for the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural farm for their benefit. Three schools in Manivilandan, Kallanattam and Kalyanagiri of Āttūr taluk, intended for the education of the boys in the Korava settlements, are also being financed by Government.

In the same year Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned to enable a pleader of Salem to meet the cost of maintaining a boarding home at Salem for the benefit of the depressed classes. The grant has since been made annual and there were 24 boys in the home in 1929. Government also sanctions a boarding grant for Korava pupils in the London mission boys' boarding home at Salem.

CHAPTER IV.—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION.

Page 205.—*Add* to the first paragraph :—

Agriculture: Staple crops.

Paddy occupies about 6 per cent of the total cultivated area in the district, and is of a coarse kind (the finer varieties requiring greater care) and is generally poor in yield.

For the footnote on this page *substitute* the following :—

Percentage of total cropped area (including wet lands) in fasli 1338 (1928–29) *in the taluks of*

Grain.	Dharmapuri.	Uttankarai.	Hōsūr.	Krishnagiri.	Nāmakkal.	Rāsipur.	Āttūr.	Salem.	Ōmalūr.	Tiruchengōdu.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Paddy	5	6	5	5	6	8	23	7	1	2
Ragi	24	21	60	14	5	9	9	10	17	5
Cumbu ...	8	6	4	19	57	16	22	12	25	56
Cholam ...	8	9	...	6	18	30	9	15	5	10
Other cereals.	20	28	5	21	4	20	26	24	19	5
Pulses	30	26	20	25	7	11	13	13	24	11
Gingelly ...	11	4	7	4	1	..		...	2	1
Groundnut ...	7	4	1	15	3	21	3	19	12	9
Cotton ...	1	2	...	...	8	3	5	5	11	8

Page 206.—*For* the marginal table of the first paragraph *substitute* the following :—

Dry and wet.

	Wet.	Dry.
Dharmapuri	7	93
Ūttankarai	4	96
Hōsūr	7	93
Krishnagiri	10	90
Nāmakkal	8	92
Rāsipuram	7	93
Āttūr	12	88
Salem	5	95
Ōmalūr	5	95
Tiruchengōdu	4	96

Page 212.—*Add* to the first paragraph :—

Irrigated paddy.

The area under paddy cultivation, however, varies from year to year and depends much on seasonal rainfall and the supply of water in the irrigation tanks and channels.

Page 224.—*For* the last paragraph *substitute* :—

Groundnut.

Fasli.	Acres.
1310 ...	1,465
1315 ...	6,182
1320 ..	42,774
1325 ...	28,549
1330 ...	88,945
1335 ...	130,423
1338 ..	156,029

The cultivation of groundnut as an industrial crop has shown remarkable progress as the marginally noted figures would indicate. Sowing takes place in July or August and the harvest in December.

Page 225.—*Add* the following to paragraph 5 :—The area under tobacco has considerably decreased in recent years.

Cotton.

Page 226, *paragraph* 5.—*Add* :—The area under cotton fell from 12,700 acres in Fasli 1,320 to 7,300 acres in Fasli 1326 with the fall in prices during the earlier period of the War, but rose again to 54,300 acres in Fasli 1328 and to 54,645 acres in Fasli 1338.

Page 227.—*Insert* between the first and second paragraphs :—

Cambodia has replaced all other varieties of cotton, and the area under it in 1927-28 was 42,300, of which 14,300 acres are grown under irrigated conditions and the rest under unirrigated conditions. It flourishes in light red soils. It is sown in October-November. Picking commences towards the close of March or early in April and is completed in May. A second or summer picking is obtained in July-August, after which the plants are pulled out.

Add to paragraph 2.—There are eleven ginning factories in the district. Most of the cotton is ginned and sent to the mills at Coimbatore or to Tuticorin for export.

Irrigation.

Page 235, *paragraph* 4.—*For* the table in this paragraph *substitute* the following statement for fasli 1338 :—

Taluk.	River channels under Public Works Department.	Other river channels.	Major tanks under Public Works Department.	Minor tanks under Revenue Department.	Wells.	Total, Government.	Mittas.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Nāmakkal ...	410	6,950	917	1,696	6,018	15,991	17,755
Rāsipuram ...	183	1,716	2,998	2,353	...	7,250	133
Salem	...	1,021	517	3,530	790	5,859	1,001
Āttūr	3,591	2,379	7,701	1,756	13,833	29,310	...
Tiruchengōdu.	1,311	942	3,487	2,802	12,682	21,225	1,613
Ōmalūr ...	546	1,276	1,199	3,618	3,194	9,835	571
Mettūr ...	..	...	...	47	...	47	...
Hōsūr	212	75	584	6,885	386	8,142	...
Krishnagiri ...	1,244	1,777	4,793	4,721	34	12,570	8,385
Dharmapuri ..	209	1,626	2,963	8,378	13	13,189	1,098
Ūttankarai ...	351	468	1,645	5,475	2	7,941	1,468
Total ...	8,060	18,231	26,804	41,262	37,002	131,361	32,024

Minor works.

Page 236.—*For* the tabular statement in the margin of paragraph 3 *substitute* the following :—

Taluk.	Number of works.
Nāmakkal	41
Rāsipuram	134
Salem	89
Āttūr	177
Tiruchengōdu	144
Ōmalūr	135
Mēttūr	3
Hōsūr	489
Krishnagiri	513
Dharmapuri	431
Ūttankarai	377

Kāvēri Project.

Page 239.—*Add* to the second paragraph :—The construction of the dam, which was held up by the War and by long drawn out discussions and arbitration with the Mysore Government till 1925, was finally taken up in July of that year. The dam and its connected works are expected to be completed in 1933. For a detailed account of the scheme see the Gazetteer of the Mēttūr taluk at pp. lxxi to lxxvi of this book. The dam at Mēttūr which will impound the water is expected to contain 50 million cubic feet of masonry and will be the biggest in the world.

The waterspread of the reservoir will be about sixty square miles and will submerge several villages on either bank up to the falls at Hogēna-kal.

Page 239.—*Add* at the end of paragraph 3 :—The project has been abandoned as it was considered financially unsound and would prevent expansion of irrigation under existing works lower down. Krishnagiri Project.

Page 240.—*Add* at the end of paragraph 1 :—The proposal is to extend the irrigation under the tanks. To be a productive scheme a water-rate of Rs. 11 per acre for first crop and Rs. 5–8–0 for second crop will have to be charged, and as this is not feasible, the scheme will have to be taken up as a famine relief (protective) work. Maranda-halli Project

Delete the last sentence in paragraph 3 and *add* the following :—The proposal was to divert water to irrigate about 2,000 acres under the Bade-talay and other tanks in the Krishnagiri taluk. The scheme was condemned in 1891, but revised in 1910 when it was roughly estimated to cost Rs. 1½ lakhs. As a prohibitive water-rate of Rs. 48–8–0 would have to be levied to make the project productive it has been abandoned. Bade-talay.

Page 242.—*For* the tabular statement in the second paragraph *substitute* the following :— Rent-roll.

Taluk.	Single	Joint	Rs. 10 and less	Between Rs. 10 and 30.	Total under Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 30.
Nāmakkal ...	50	50	77	19	96	4
Rāsipuram ...	42	58	72	25	97	3
Salem	40	60	73	24	97	3
Āttūr	29	71	86	12	98	2
Tiruchengōdu ...	26	74	52	43	95	5
Ōmalūr	45	55	61	35	96	4
Mēttūr	55	45	77	22	99	1
Hōsūr	50	50	77	19	96	4
Krishnagiri ...	45	55	69	26	95	5
Dharmapuri ...	41	59	81	17	98	2
Uttankarai ...	53	47	79	17	96	4

Page 247.—*Add* at the end of the chapter the following :—

Since the above was written the district has shown remarkable progress in the growth of co-operative societies, whose chief aim is the promotion of thrift and self-help among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means. There are several enthusiastic workers. The District Urban Bank at Salem is the chief financing agency for these societies and had in 1929 a capital of Rs. 1·82 lakhs, and reserve and other funds of Rs. 1·64 lakhs, besides holding Rs. 21·5 lakhs as deposits, that is a total working capital of Rs. 26·56 lakhs. Five hundred and Co-operative credit.

fourteen societies with a membership of thirty thousand and a working capital of Rs. 46·70 lakhs is no mean achievement. Of these 457 were agricultural credit societies with a capital of Rs. 29·14 lakhs. Among other societies there were 16 for Government servants, 14 for the hill tribes and 5 town banks. Of the hill societies 6 were for Malayālis on the Kolli-malais with the Baptist missionary at Valavandinād as president and a working capital of Rs. 14,500. Two building societies had advanced Rs. 1·54 lakhs for constructing or completing houses. For the depressed classes alone there were 47 societies. The importance of these societies in the rural economy of the district is sufficiently proved by the fact that Rs. 26 lakhs of rupees had been distributed as loans in that year by the agricultural societies at interest less than half the market rates. These loans were taken for repaying old debts at higher rates, for cultivation, for buying provision, for building or repairing houses and in some cases for buying lands. The movement has to some extent relieved the acute indebtedness of the agriculturists in villages and the wage-earners in towns.

CHAPTER V.—FORESTS.

Part I, page 249, *paragraph* 2.—*Insert* between this and paragraph 3 the following :—

There are since 1925 three forest districts in Salem, North, Central and South. North Salem district consists of Anchetti, Denkanikōta (East and West), Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri ranges ; Central Salem of Āttūr (which includes Tagarai, Kanai, Puttai, Parigam and Rangappanūr reserves of South Arcot), Kāvéri, Harūr (which includes also Anandavādi, Ravandavādi and North Ponniar reserved forests of North Arcot) and the Shevaroys (North and South) ranges ; and South Salem of Thammampatti, Rāsipuram and Nāmakkal ranges in Salem and Turaiyūr range in the Trichinopoly district. The headquarters of the North District Forest Officer is Hosūr, and of the other two officers Salem town.

Working plans.

Page 253, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* the following paragraph between this and the existing fourth paragraph ;—

The old working plans having become obsolete and unworkable, revised working plans were in operation in North Salem, called the Hosūr and Krishnagiri plans. The former which was started in 1917 includes Anchetti and Denkanikota, East and West, and relates chiefly to sandalwood and grazing. Recently spike disease had developed rapidly in this area and attempts are being made to eradicate it. The Krishnagiri plan, begun in 1924, concerns itself with fuel and grazing, rotation being fixed at forty years, the system being simple coppice reserving important species ; coupes are sold wherever there is a demand,

and most of the fuel is converted into charcoal and exported, chiefly to Madras. The policy of the department is to work the forests under their control as a commercial concern. Sandalwood is extracted and sold departmentally, and all other kinds of forest produce are worked through the agency of contractors.

Paragraph 6.—*Add* :—The above system of fire protection has been replaced in the Kolli-malais by a new one, under which certain portions of reserved forests are allotted to the neighbouring Malayāli villages for clearance of fire lines and for protecting them from fire during the dry season, in return for which Government pays the Malayālis fixed rates per mile for clearance of lines and another rate for successful protection, at so much per square mile. Thus the co-operation and goodwill of the Malayālis has been secured, and the system is said to work well in practice. Fire protection.

Page 254, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—In each sandal coupe under working sandal seeds along with seeds of other species are sown in pits from which dead sandal trees have been extracted. Forest guards have to maintain one-acre plots in each beat. The best time for sowing sandal seeds is April-May. Cultural operations.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—The small bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) exists in great quantities and is exploited on a large scale, but the big bamboo (*Bambusa arundinacea*) is somewhat scattered. Bamboos.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The bamboo areas are divided up into coupes and are sold in auction every year to contractors. The rotation varies from three to five years. Bangalore and Salem are also good markets.

Page 255, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—Sandal areas are divided into felling series or blocks, each series consisting of a number of coupes. Early each year before March all the dead trees in the area are enumerated. After the summer rains, when the soil gets soft, extraction begins, the trees being removed in serial order, including roots of the size of a rupee, and cleaned and secured as described above, and despatched to Tiruppattūr or Vellore for sale, which usually takes place in November. The quantity of sandalwood collected in the district is shown in the margin. Sandal.

Year.	Tons.
1916–17	50
1921–22	167
1926–27	421
1927–28	420
1928–29	203
1929–30	247
1930–31	223

The Shevaroys and Chitteries contain a very valuable crop of sandalwood which though young is healthy and is reported to produce a large amount of revenue. The spike disease which is ravaging their species in North Salem forests is absent here. Sandalwood on the Kolli-malais and Pachamalais is as good as that found in Denkanikōta ; but spike is prevalent on these hills. The total spiked area on the Kolli-malais in May 1931 was scertained to be about 4½ square miles.

In 1923 spike disease damaged the crop considerably in Hōsūr taluk in North Salem and work was concentrated for four years on extracting spiked and dead trees with a view to check the spread of the disease. In 1927 the Forest Department in conjunction with the Institute of Science at Bangalore commenced investigation into the cause and cure of the disease.

Grazing.

Page 256, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—Large tracts are available for grazing in the forests under the panchayats, and the fees have been slightly increased with a view to limit grazing.

Manure leaves.

Paragraph 3.—*Add*:—As green manure is more fertilizing to wet crops irrigated by wells, manure leaf coupes of convenient sizes have been sold annually in open auction. This has partly resulted in depleting many a hill slope of valuable tree growth and in mutilating and retarding the growth of Usilai trees (*Albizzia amāra*) very useful for fuel. It is proposed to bring all the manure leaf working circles under more efficient control by adopting the coupe system of working, by excluding areas which are definitely required for the production of fuel; and also by restricting the removals to the leaves of species that do not contribute towards the supply of timber or fuel.

Minor produce.

Page 257, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—Minor produce is put up for auction every year. Tamarind and *avaram* bark are the chief products.

Last paragraph.--*Add* the following to the tabular statement:—

Year.		Gross revenue.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1920–21	...	5,94,825	2,44,788	3,50,047
1928–29	...	7,61,000	2,73,087	4,87,913

Page 258.—*Add* the following to the first table:—

The chief heads of revenue in 1930–31, a year of great trade depression, were as follows:—

—	Salem North	Salem Central.	Salem South.	Total.
1. Timber	5,378	12,058	25,813	43,249
2. Firewood and charcoal	6,664	30,460	8,054	45,178
3. Bamboos	5,937	15,220	5,516	26,673
4. Sandalwood	78,544	6,127	8,233	92,904
5. Grazing	29,374	61,666	23,061	114,101
6. Minor forest produce and manure leaves ...	27,328	45,875	44,038	117,241

Add the following figures to the second table under "Forest offences":—

Year.	Illicit grazing	Illicit removal.	Fire	Other offences.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1920–21	775	3,423	99	89	4,386
1930–31	325	4,249	207	111	4,892

The figures include those of Turaiyūr Range of Trichinopoly district and of five reserves of Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district.

Page 258.—*Add* at the end of the chapter the following paragraphs:— Forest panchayats.

Forests covering an area of 156 sq. miles have been placed under the management of panchayats, which in 1929 paid a rent of Rs. 7,000 to Government.

The main source of income of these panchayats are the grazing fees and the licence fees for the collection of minor forest produce including *Konnai* and *Avaram* barks. As there is a brisk trade in leather in the district there is always a large local demand for these barks. The tree growth in the forests under panchayats is generally poor.

In 1925 there was a deputy tahsildar in charge of panchayats in Salem, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly districts with his head-quarters at Erode. Larger areas were gradually brought under them, and in 1926 the officer's jurisdiction was limited to Salem and Coimbatore districts; in the following year his work was confined to Salem only. The control of the panchayats was from 1931 transferred to the district revenue staff.

The grazing of cattle in the ryots' forests is permitted on a fixed fee per head of cattle, subject to a grazing limit prescribed by Government.

Several panchayats have planted tamarind and margosa trees in their charges, and have either sunk new wells or repaired old ponds to provide drinking water for the cattle that graze in the reserves and for watering the new plantations raised by them.

CHAPTER VI.—OCCUPATIONS AND TRADE.

Page 264.—*Add* the following paragraphs after the first :—

Industries: Woollen weaving.

Wool-spinning and weaving are carried on chiefly in villages situated at the foot of the hills or near shrubby jungles, where flocks of sheep are reared by Kurumbas. The making of

woollen blankets is their hereditary occupation; of the two sections of them, Āndi and Gadage Kurumbas, the former do not rear sheep or goats, but buy wool and make *cumblies* as a subsidiary occupation.* The Gadage Kurumbas rear sheep and goats and their chief occupation is the manufacture of *cumblies* with live wool. Kurumbas buy the wool and shear the sheep of other castes on condition that they give the owners a few *cumblies*. Dead wool *cumblies* are not as durable as those made from live wool. The dead wool is bought in the tanneries at Salem, then cleaned and carded and spun on spinning wheels. Dead wool carpets are made in two factories, one at Salem and the other at Virānam, six miles from it. There are about sixty looms, and about a thousand carpets are made in a month and exported to Bangalore. In two villages near Nāmakkal woollen carpets with live wool are made by some Labbais and a few Vellālas.

Textiles: Present condition.

Add the following paragraphs between the second and third:—

Weaving next to agriculture employs the largest number of people in the district. Weavers whatever their caste are mostly illiterate, live from hand to mouth and give no education to their children, who are obliged to contribute their labour to the family income. Labour-saving devices they will not adopt, and street sizing still subsists and peg-warping continues in a few villages. Thrift is almost an unknown virtue among them, and the drink evil has taken a deep root in the community.

Cotton spinning.

As a result of Mr. Gāndhi's advocacy of the cult of the *charka*, one of his *chelas* started the Gāndhi Āsramam at Pudupālaiyam in the Tiruchengōdu taluk. In about 200 hamlets in its neighbourhood hand-spinning on the charka was introduced in 1925. The spinners are Kavandan women and girls and a few Ādi-Drāvidas, and it is said that about 4,000 charkas are at work in the locality. Cotton is supplied by the Āsramam, and the yarn is collected by it and made into cloths by its own weavers. The yarn is naturally coarse and the cloths woven too thick for wear. A wide market is all the same available for the cloths made here, though the spinner gets only an anna and a quarter a day, and the yarn costs 33 per cent more than mill yarn. Hand-spinning is not therefore a paying proposition, in spite of what its protoganist may say, and unless the well-to-do classes continue to patronise khadar, the industry as an occupation during seasons of drought or when there is little agricultural work to do, cannot be a paying one.

Page 266.—*Add* to the third paragraph:—The reputation of Salem *veshtis* has still further suffered owing to the large admixture of Japanese yarn in their manufacture. With local or English yarn the cloths wore well and lasted from six months to one year; but with Japanese yarn their life is

under three months. Another device employed is the use of art-silk or mercerised coloured yarn for the borders and passing them off as real silk borders. Gundanchu is the name by which these male cloths with plain silk borders are known, and about 4,000 looms are engaged in weaving them, and they are exported to all parts of the Presidency.

Page 267.—*Insert* the following between the first and second paragraphs :— Silk saris.

The pure silk and lace *saris* of Salem are famous throughout South India, and are made in Ammāpet, a part of Salem town, and cost from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500. The weavers are Sengunda Mudaliyars (Kaikōlars—old style), and about 2,000 families are engaged in making them on ordinary handlooms, which are fitted with bunches of work-harnesses for weaving the required designs for the borders. The fly shuttle is not employed.

Silk and cotton angavasthrams.

In several places silk angavasthrams with white silk for the body and coloured solid borders with designs in gold lace are manufactured in large quantities on about 1,000 looms. The warp is twisted silk while the wefts are not, and the designs on the borders are obtained from draw-boy harnesses worked with hooks and attached to the looms. Cotton angavasthrams with silk borders which cost less are also made on about a thousand looms. These angavasthrams are brought by the weavers every evening to the Salem bazaar where they are bought by wholesale merchants for cash and sold locally or exported to different parts of the country.

Yarn and art-silk saris.

Yarn saris for the lower class women are largely manufactured in Salem town and in several villages. Notwithstanding the craze for art-silk saris, the demand (both local and foreign) for yarn *saris* continues; and the fast colour of these cloths and their durability are factors that count. The weavers get dyed yarn or plain white yarn, which they dye with German stuff. The cloths made in villages are sold in shandies, and those made in and near Salem town are exported to other districts and to Ceylon and the Straits. Art-silk is got from Italy and England, and the craze for saris made of them was phenomenal soon after the close of the late war. About 10,000 looms (about 70 per cent of them in Gugai alone) were engaged in making them. Cloths in exact imitation of all—silk *saris* were made for 10 per cent of the cost, and the desire to wear them in place of the costlier silk was responsible for the large demand. The craze is subsiding now as these art-silk stuffs do not wear well nor last very long.

Cloth printing.

Page 271.—*Add* after paragraph 2 the following :—Hand block-printing on khadar cloths is carried on in Pudupālaiyam Asramam on a small scale. Both indigenous and foreign dyes

are used, and designs and patterns are obtained from Tiruppūr and Masulipatam.

Industries. Oils.

Page 271.—*Add* to paragraph 3:—Every village or two has its oil-presser who is generally a Vānian, and he owns a mill worked by bulls. Oil is pressed on a commercial basis at Krishnagiri and Kāvēripatnam and exported to various districts. There are sowcars in these two places who advance money to the workers from whom they buy the oil. About 300 tins of oil are exported daily. Gingelly oil is often adulterated with groundnut oil which is much cheaper and passed off as pure gingelly oil.

Page 276.—*Add* after second paragraph:—

Steel.

Iron ploughs and household utensils are made by Kannars in Muttunaikampatti, Ōmalūr taluk. In Ariagoundanpatti of Rāsipuram taluk certain blacksmiths make country iron locks costing from four annas to Rs. 1–8–0 each. The locks are sold in shandies and are in great demand among the rural population on account of their strength. There is, however, one obvious defect about them, that they are all uniform and with one key all locks of the same size can be opened. In Denkanikōta a few Muhammadans make articles of furniture out of iron. They have a small workshop, and it is said that their articles are sold all over the district and in Bangalore and Trichinopoly.

Magnesite.

About five miles from Salem, a little beyond Salem junction, the railway passes through a large area of magnesite-bearing land, which extends to the foot of the Shevaroys in the north-east. The productive land consists of low-lying rounded hillocks, devoid of vegetation, rising to a height of about 70 feet above the surrounding plains. The irregularly formed criss-cross veins of magnesite can be seen outcroping over the entire surface. About 2,000 acres of this land is held by the Magnesite Syndicate, Ltd., of London, which established this industry over 30 years ago. Up to 3,000 workers are employed in the various quarries from which the magnesite is extracted. All the mining operations are open cast, and the thickness of the veins and the percentage of mineral to earthwork varies considerably from place to place. The formation is such that the veins cannot be followed, and all the surrounding rock has to be removed in order to win the mineral. Any adhering rock or earth that might discolour the product on calcination is thoroughly removed by cleaning hammers. The clean mineral (magnesium carbonate) is removed to the kilns at the railway siding. Only the purest magnesite is accepted, all the inferior quality being rejected, so that the product is pure white.

There is very little demand for crude magnesite, and this has to be calcined to give a marketable product, though small

quantities of crude magnesite are sold to chemical manufacturers in this country. Thousands of tons of crude magnesite are always kept in reserve ready for the kilns.

The Magnesite Syndicate has five vertical shaft kilns fired by producer gas.. In these modern kilns the time and temperature of calcination is closely controlled so as to produce lightly calcined magnesite (caustic magnesia) of high chemical purity and with the physical properties which give it its value as cement in the building industries.

The bulk of this product (magnesium oxide) is exported to Europe and America where it is largely used for wall plastering, stucco work, and in the manufacture of flooring-tiles and magnesite composition jointless flooring. There is an increasing demand for this material in India for similar purposes. A small portion of the output is finely ground at the works, and is used in paper mills and other works in this country. Dead, burnt or sintered magnesite is also produced by burning at an exceedingly high temperature, and is supplied as a refractory material used in steel furnaces, etc.

A separate department at the works is engaged in the manufacture of magnesite cupels which are exported all over the world for use in the assay of gold and silver ores. The works also produce a high grade heat-insulating material which is used for covering steam pipes, boilers, etc.

It is obvious that, if this calcined magnesite can be employed in America for the laying of jointless composition flooring, it can be used to much greater advantage for the same purpose in the country of its origin. The Magnesite Syndicate has therefore established a flooring department which has met with considerable success. The qualities of this composition that render it superior to other types of flooring are its artistic colours and polished surface, its resiliency and pleasant quitness, and its hygenic properties.

Brass and other metal work.

Add after paragraph 3 :—Colonies of metal smiths are found in Muthunaickenpatti (Ōmalūr taluk), Viraganūr (Āttūr taluk), Rāsipuram and Odavunkurichi (Rāsipur taluk). These make utensils in brass, bronze and bell-metal, buying the metal in sheets at Salem. In Muthunaickenpatti they also make brass and copper *swamis* on a fairly large scale. Wax models for the *gajjalu* (or dancing bells) are made by the women while the men cast them ; the *gajjalu* are always in great demand. The trade in metal-wares is not, however, very encouraging, as workers in the neighbouring districts supply the local markets.

Baskets and mats.

Add to the last paragraph :—Bamboos are available in large quantities, and, as baskets are in great demand for packing parcels of mangoes in Salem and betel leaf from the villages on the bank of the Kāvēri, mat-making is a profitable industry.

Korai and Date-mats.

Page 277.—*Add* to paragraph 1 :—The workers are mostly Muhammadan gosha women, who get their korai grass from the villages on the banks of the Kāvēri. The warps for the mats consist of twisted aloe fibre. Date-mats are made in several other villages of the Hosūr *taluk* besides Mārandahalli where large numbers of date trees exist on the hillsides and waste lands. Large quantities of them are sent to Bangalore where they are used for packing.

Fibres.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—As a result of the large extension of cultivation under wells and the consequent demand for baling-ropes, coir ropes from coconut fibre are largely made in certain villages of the Ōmalūr taluk. Bandy loads of coconut husk are purchased in the villages on the Kāvēri, soaked in water for two months and then beaten for fibre from which the ropes are made. Salem merchants also get coir from Calicut and employ men to make it into ropes. Fibre from palmyra leaves is also made into ropes for drawing water.

Pot-stone.

Page 278, *paragraph* 4.—*Add* :—Pot-stone utensils are also used now by castes other than Brahmins, and they are exported by rail to distant places like Bezwāda, Nellore and Madras, where they find a ready sale. The workmen are blacksmiths, and the stone quarries are leased from pattadars or from Government. Crowbars, chisels and hammers are the only tools they use. Idols in black small-grained gneiss are also made to order by these blacksmiths for installation in Hindu temples, and the workmanship is said to be very fine.

Miscellaneous.

Paragraph 5.—*Add*:—The making of leaf umbrellas called in Tamil Tazhan-kudai is another industry worth noticing. These are made by Sātānis, and the frame is bamboo while the cover is the leaf of the screwpine. These umbrellas are attractive in appearance, cost 12 annas each and are in great demand.

Wooden combs are made by certain Dommaras in Uttankarai taluk. They get their wood from the forests on permits, and as these combs are required in every household the industry is a paying one. A hundred combs can be had for a rupee.

In Tiruchengōdu town and in a village near it imitation rubies and other precious stones are made by Jangams. The industry was started in about 1890 and about 70 families are engaged in it, shaping-wheels in sandstone and polishing-wheels in copper being their chief tools.

CHAPTER VII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications

Part I, page 296, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—There were (in 1929) 1,766 miles of local fund roads and 50 miles of roads maintained by the forest department.

Page 297, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—For a detailed list of trunk and branch roads--see the Appendix at the end of this chapter.

Page 298.—*Insert* between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following :—

There are no roads on the Kolli-malais. A forest road takes off from Sēndamangalam to the foot of the hills (four miles), but the approach from there to the plateau is by a bridle-path. The mission settlement and hospital at Vālavandinad are at least ten miles by this path along which you go by *dhooly* (litter) or on horseback. Malayālis have their own short-cuts and avoid this circuitous pathway. There are several villages on the plateau with large patches of garden and wet cultivation, and the produce on the hills is brought to the fairs at the foot of the hills on the heads, shoulders or backs of men and women. A ghat road to the plateau and a road through the centre along its entire length with two or three cross-roads cutting it, appear to be greatly needed. The Malayālis themselves are not anxious to have their country thrown open to the dwellers of the plains, but the fruits and the grains that they grow would fetch better prices at their own doors, if only a ghat road were cut, through which bullock carts could go up to their villages and carry away their surplus produce. With the prospect of a railway line a few miles from the foot of the hills, a ghat road, if constructed, would open up these wonderful hills and enrich the people. Kolli-malais.

Page 299, *paragraph* 3, *line* 5.—*For* "14 stations" *read* "19 stations." Railways

For the fourth sentence *substitute* the following :—From Samalpatti (1,261 feet above sea level) the gradient ascends to mile 155·25 (1,365 feet), then descends to the Pennaiyār to 1,208 at mile 161, and reascends to Morappūr (1,305) and Bomidi (1,336).

Third line from bottom.—*For* "Kadaiyampatti" *read* "Danishpet."

Page 300, *paragraph* 1, *lines* 2 *to* 4.—*Substitute* :—The latter is a girder bridge with 22 clear spans of 64 feet each, the former being of 18 spans of 30 feet arches.

Paragraph 4, *third sentence.*—*Add* "and the line from Dharmapuri to Hōsūr was opened on 15th May 1913". Famine feeder lines.

For the last two sentences *substitute* :—"The permanent way consists of flat-footed steel rails 30 lb. per yard, 30′ long, spiked to 5′ 0″ by 7″ by 4″ hard-wood sleepers, twelve to a rail length, with bearing plates at each point. Bearing plates are used on all bridge sleepers."

Insert between the sixth and seventh paragraphs the following:—

The line from Dharmapuri to Hosūr rises from 1,477′ above sea level at Morappūr to 2,929′ above sea level at Hosūr—a total rise of 1,452 feet. The heaviest ascent is between Marandāhalli and Royakota on a grade of 1 in 66·6. From Dharmapuri to mile 42, the commencement of the ghat, the sharpest curve is 1,146 feet radius, and beyond mile 42, owing to the difficult nature of the country, there is considerable curvature and 6 curves (955″ radius) have been used.

Salem-Mēttūr Railway.

The Salem-Mēttūr Railway takes off from the main line at about two miles north of Salem junction station. To avoid doubling this length points have been inserted on the main line near an existing siding into the Salem Magnesite Works. From mile 2 the line runs in a general northwest direction to Ōmalūr at mile 7. Following the same general direction the line continues to mile 18, with Mēchēri Road station at mile 17·32. From mile 18, the summit of a long ridge, the general direction is westerly to Mēttūr Dam station at mile 25·62. The ruling gradient for the first 17 miles is 1 in 80, and the sharpest curve has a radius of 1,432 feet. Beyond mile 17 the ruling gradient is 1 in 66·66, and the sharpest curve has a radius of 955 feet. Mēttūr Dam station is on the eastern bank of the river Kāvēri and about a mile away from the dam now under construction.

The section between Salem and Mēchēri has been built as a light broad gauge branch line guaranteed against loss by the Madras Government with likelihood of conversion to metre gauge to be extended to Dharmapuri, to form a part of the metre gauge connexion to Bāngalore. The section beyond Mēchēri to Mēttūr has been constructed as an assisted siding. The line was opened for traffic on 15th April 1929.

The Salem-Vriddhāchalam Railway.

The District Board, Salem, constructed a broad gauge line from Sūramangalam (Salem Junction station) to Salem Town. The ownership of the line has been transferred to the Secretary of State for India from 1st April 1928, and the District Board's capital on the line has been retained as their share, ranking equally with the South Indian Railway capital for the purpose of dividends.

The Salem-Āttūr-Vriddhāchalam railway, on which work was started early in 1929, is a metre gauge line. Starting from Salem Town it runs *via* Āttūr and Chinnasalem to Vriddhāchalam junction on the new chord line from Villupuram to Trichinopoly. Leaving Salem Town it runs practically due west closely following the District Board road. The scheme includes conversion from broad to metre gauge from Salem Town to Salem Market and the addition of a third rail (making combined gauges) from Salem Market to Salem junction. This has been constructed as an imperial line and was opened for traffic on 18th August 1931. The Stations on this line are

Salem East, Māsināyakanpatti, Minnampalli, Sēshan-chāvadi, Valappādi, Ettapur Road, Peddanāickenpālayam, Attur, Kattukottai and Talaivasal.

Page 301.—*Insert* between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following after deleting paragraph 1 which begins at page 300:— Railway projects.

The Dharmapuri-Salem-Nāmakkal-Ariyalūr railway is projected in conjunction with the proposed conversion of the 2′ 6″ gauge line from Dharmapuri to Hōsūr to metre gauge and the connexion of Hōsūr with Bangalore by metre gauge to form a through metre gauge link between the South Indian Railway metre gauge system and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway's metre gauge system to Poona. The portion Salem-Nāmakkal-Ariyalūr is, however, under consideration independently.

Page 302.—*Add* the following to the first tabular statement:—

Year.	Letters and post cards.	Packets.	News-papers.
1928–29	4,268,492	471,319	326,571

Add to the table at the foot of the page the following figures about two stations opened in 1928 and the increase of work in the Salem Telegraph office:—

Name of office.	Number of messages.		Revenue derived.
	Sent.	Received.	RS. A. P.
Kāvēripatnam	282	190	331 5 0
Rāsipuram	473	454	494 11 0
Salem	23,050	26,668	23,252 11 0

Add at the end of the chapter the following:—

APPENDIX.

Note.—Trunk roads are maintained by Government under G.O. No. 347 L., dated 9th April 1920. They pass through more than one district while branch roads are generally confined to a single district. The roads are arranged in the following appendix alphabetically with reference to the name of the town or village from which they start. Detailsare also given about the nature of the accommodation available in the travellers' blungalows situated on these roads. The distance noted after a place is calculated from the starting point in each case.

The abbreviations used are—
r.s. Railway station ; R. 1. One room ; R. 2. Two rooms ; B. 1. One bath room ; B. 2. Two bath rooms ; H. 1. One hall ; F. Furnishe ; S. 1. One stable ; 4. 5 m. 4 milesd 5 furlongs.
The amounts noted within brackets are the charges for a single person and for a married couple for a day.

TRUNK ROADS.

Madras to Bangalore Road.

Enters the district at 145·2 m. Bargūr (r.s., R. 1., B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 149·1 m. Krishnagiri (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 160·6 m. Kurumbarahalli (R. 1, B. 1, As. 2 and As. 4). 168·1 m. Sūlagiri (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, As. 12 and Re. 1) 178·1 m. Hōsūr (R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 191·5 m. and ends in 196·4 m. where it enters Mysore State.

Madras-Coimbatore-Calicut Road.

Takes off at 159 5. m. of Madras-Bangalore Trunk road ; Krishnagiri (r.s, R. 3, B. 3, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 160·6 m. Kāvēripatnam (R. 1, B. 1, As. 2 and 4) 166 3 m. Karimangalam 174·4 m. to 174·8 m. Dharmapuri (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F. 1, As. 12 and Re. 1) 187·4 m. Adamankottai (H. 2, B 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 192·2 m. Thoppūr (H. 2, B. 2, F, As. 12 and Re. 1) 204·4 m. Pusāripatti 212·7 m. Omalūr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 12 and Re 1) 219 6 m. Salem (r.s.) 229·3 m. McDonald's Choultry (r.s.) 243·5 m. Sankaridrug (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. 2, As. 12 and Re. 1) 253·3 m. Komarapalayam 266 m. where it crosses the Kāvēri by a bridge and enters Coimbatore district.

BRANCH ROADS.

1. Andapuram to Valayapatti (H. 1, B. 1, F. 1, As. 12 and Re. 1) 4·5 m. partially metalled and unbridged but practicable at all seasons.

2. Bagalūr to Berikai 7·4 m. partially metalled and unbridged but practicable at all seasons.

3. Cholappadi to Bagalūr, 68 m. Up to Perumbalai, mere foot path. Perumbalai to Pennagaram partially metalled, unbridged, but practicable at all seasons. Pennagaram to Kundukōtta, forest road, Kundukōtta to Denkanikōtta, road unmetalled and unbridged, but practicable in fair weather. Denkanikōtta to Bagalūr metalled and bridged and practicable at all seasons and fit for motors. Cross Sānathkumāra river bridged at 11·8 m. of Hōsūr-Denkanikōtta road, Hōsūr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 24 m. Cross Chinnār river bridged in 2·4 of Hōsūr-Malūr road.

4. Denkanikōta-Krishnagiri road, 32–2 m. Kēlamangalam (r.s.) 7·6 m. Cross the Ponnaiyār river, unbridged at 4·1. Road fit for motors and practicable at all seasons. Rayakotta (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1), 17 m. Krishnagiri (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, F. As. 12 and Re. 1.) 32 m.

5. Dharmapuri to Tiruppattūr (North Arcot District) 26·8 m.; metalled and practicable at all seasons. Dharmapuri (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1). Irumattūr village, 12·8 to 13·1 m. Cross the Ponnaiyār river, unbridged in 13·3–13·4 m. Māttūr (R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 24·5 m. Cross the Māttūr river, unbridged in 24·7. District frontier to Tiruppattūr, 10 miles (r.s., R. 2, F. As. 8).

6. Dandukaranahalli to Kakangarai (r.s.). A gravelled road as far as Kāvēripatnam, thence metalled ; practicable at all seasons. Kavēripatnam (R. 1, B. 1, As. 2 and As. 4) 10 m. Ends in 17·1 of road from Kāvēripatnam to the district limit *via* Kanandahalli 28·1 m.

7. Edappādi to Thoppūr 30·4 m. Road partly gravelled but not bridged ; practicable in fair weather. Jalakantapuram 8·4 m. Nangavalli (R. 1, B. 1, F. As. 8) 13·1 m. Mēchēri 19·1 m. Thoppūr (H. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 30·4 m.

8. Ettapūr to Bēlūr 5·6 m. Cross the Vasistanadhi river, unbridged between 2nd and 3rd miles of Bēlūr-Ettapūr road ; practicable during hot season.

9. Erumaipatti to Nainamalai 5·3 m., partially metalled but not practicable during rainy season. Erumaipatti, Sendamangalam, Nainamalai.

10. Gangavalli to Manjani 3·6 m. Wholly gravelled and unbridged but practicable at all seasons.

11. Harūr to Mukkanur 16·4 m. Road partially metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons. Harūr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 8), Morappūr (r.s.) 8·3 m. Mukkanūr 16·4 m.

12. Harūr to Pennagaram 44 m. Metalled and practicable at all seasons, Mukkanur 16 m. Dharmapuri (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 25 m. Pennagaram (R. 2, B. 1, F. As. 8) 44 m.

13. Harūr to Tirthamalai 9·4 m. Harūr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 8) Tirthamalai 9·4 m. Road partially metalled. Cross the Varattār river, unbridged in 1·3 m.

14. Hōsūr to Adamankōttai 54·2 m. Road is fair and bridged. Hosūr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F, As 12 and Re. 1). Uddanapalli (R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 12·1 m. Rayakotta (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 21·4 m. Mahēndramangalam (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 8) 26·1 m. Pālakōde (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 37·8 and 38·1 m. Sogattūr 49·5 m. Adamankōttai 54·2 m.

15. Irumattūr to Jendamēdu 15 4 m. Cross the Pennaiyār river, unbridged in 13·3 and 13·4 m. of road from

Dharmapuri to Tiruppattūr. Road partly metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

16. Iruttakōtta to Thalli 16·6 miles. Partially metalled, practicable at all seasons. Denkanikōtta, 5·6 m.; Thalli 11 miles further on.

17. Jedarpālaiyam to Tiruchengōdu 27·2 m. A fair road partially metalled, not bridged, practicable at all seasons. Chittalandūr 21·6 m. Tiruchengōdu (H. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 27·2 m.

18. Kadathūr to Buddireddipatti (r.s.) 3·1 m. A metalled road, practicable at all seasons.

19 Kallavi (r.s., R. 1, B. 1, F. As. 8) to Karappatti 11·4 m. Cross the Pambār river, unbridged in 2·4 m. of Karappatti-Kallavi road.

20. Kambainallūr to Anandūr 5·3 m. Cross Ponnaiyār river, unbridged in 3·4 m.

21. Kambainallūr to Irumattūr—abandoned road, not under maintenance.

22. Kottapatti to Hanumathīrtham 18·4 miles. Cross the Pennaiyār river, unbridged in 47 5 m. of road from Salem to district limit *via* Harūr-Ūttangarai. Cross the Vaniyar river, unbridged in 9·3 m. of Hanumathīrtham-Kōttapatti road. Road partially metalled and unbridged, practicable in fair weather.

23. Krishnagiri to Mahārājakadai 7·1 m. The road is metalled but not fit for motors. Krishnagiri (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, F. As. 12 and Re. 1). Mahārājakadai (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As 8) 7·1 m. Kuppam (North Arcot District).

24. Kundarapalli to Vēppanapalli 10·2 m. A gravelled road, practicable at all seasons.

25. MacDonald's Choultry to Jelakantapuram 16·6 m. Partially metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons. McDonald's Choultry (r.s.). Chinnappampatti 10 m. Jalakantapuram 16·6 m.

26. Masakkalipatti to Edappādi, 22·6 m. Road metalled but unbridged; practicable at all seasons; the unbridged spots are in 0·6 and 9·3 miles of Edappādi-McDonald's Choultry road, 9·3 m. of Attiyampatti-Masakkalipatti road and 9·4 m. of Sankari-Edappādi road.

27. Mōhanūr to Tiruchengōdu 31·2 m. Cross the Tirumanimuttār river, unbridged in 1·6 of Vēlūr-Mōhanūr road. Road partly metalled and practicable at all seasons Paramāthi 13 m. Chittalandūr 25·6 m. Tiruchengōdu (R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 31·2 m.

28. Mōhanūr to Valayapatti (H. 1, B. 1, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 8·3 m. Cross one stream unbridged at 6·1 m. before Valayapatti; road partially metalled and practicable at all seasons.

29. Mōhanur to Uomianūr, district limit 107·4 m. The road is metalled or gravelled and bridged and fit for motors from Mōhanūr. Nāmakkal (H. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 11·3 m. Munchavādi (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 25 m. Mallūr 33·5 m. Salem (r.s.) 44·3 m. Kuppanur cross the Manjavādi Hills. Pedda Manjavādi, Pallipatti (R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 8) 71·3 m. Harūr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F, As. 8) 81·3 m. Hanumathīrtham (R. 2, S. 2, As. 2 and As. 4) 91·7 m. Cross the Pennaiyār river unbridged in 47·5 of Salem-Tirupattūr road. Ūttankarai (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 98 m. District limit 107·4 m. Tiruppattūr, North Arcot District 113·4 m.

30. Naduvalūr to Atūr 7 m. Naduvalūr. Āttūr (R. 2, B. 2, F. As 12 and Re. 1) 7 m. Road partly metalled and unbridged. Practicable in fair weather.

31. Nāmakkal to Kōnēripatti 22 m. A fair weather road, practicable at all seasons. Sēndamangalam 7·4 m. Belukurichi 15·4 m. Kōnēripatti 22 m.

32. Ōmalūr to Cholappādi 19·3 m. The road is partly metalled. Ōmalūr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1). Cross Ōmalūr river bridged in 0·7 m. Ōmalūr-Sankari road. Mēchēri 10·1 m. Cholappādi (R. 1, B. 1, F. As. 8) 19·3 m. Cross 7 nalas and the Kāvēri river unbridged, Kāvēripuram (Coimbatore District) 26·3 m.

33. Pālakōle (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1). Marandahalli (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 8) 9·6 m. Bridged and partially metalled, practicable at all seasons.

34. Pallipālaiyam to Sankaridrug 11·2 m. The road is gravelled and not fit for motors. Pallipālaiyam, Sankaridrug (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 11·2 m.

35. Pallipatti to Karimangalam 34·3 m. Road metalled as far as Tippanahalli, thence gravelled, bridged, practicable in fair weather. Pallipatti (R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 8). Thenkaraikōttai 5 m. Cross the Kallār river unbridged in 8·1 m. Chintalpādi 10·7 m. Morappūr (r.s.) 15·3 m., cross the Kambainallūr river unbridged in 16·5 m. of road from Harūr to Tippanahalli, *via* Morappūr 27·4 m. Karimangalam 34·3 m.

36. Pallipatti to Mallapuram 17 m. Cross unbridged rivers in 0·4, 2·2 and 2·7 m. of Pallipatti-Morappūr road; the road is partly metalled as far as Thenkaraikōttai, beyond which it is gravelled and practicable at all seasons. Pallipatti (R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 8) Thenkaraikōttai 5 m. Mallapuram (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 8) 17 m.

37. Pāpireddipatti-Mukkanūr 20 miles. A gravelled road practicable in dry weather Papireddipatti (R. 2, B. 2, S 2, F. As. 8) cross the Vaniyār river, unbridged in 2·7m. Mallapuram (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 8) 10·6 m. Kadathur, Mukanurpatti.

38. Pennagaram to Karimangalam 32·2m. *Partially metalled* and bridged, practicable at all seasons, Pennagaram (R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 8). Palakōde (r s., R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 21·2 m. Karimangalam 32·2 m.

39. Puttūr to Minnampalli—Gravelled as far as Dattadripuram, beyond that track only. Puttur, Dattadripuram, Minnampalli (non-maintained route).

40. Puttūr to Vyappamalai 9 m. (non-maintained road).

41. Salem to Kadiyampatti 24·4 m. Good road up to Divattipatti 19·6 m. and fair from there to Kadiyampatti 24·4 m. Salem (r.s.) Omalūr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 10 m. Divattipatti 19·6 m. Kadiyampatti (r.s., R. 5, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 8) 24·4 m.

42. Salem to Nangavalli 21·2 m. Road gravelled and practicable at all seasons. Salem junction (r.s.) 3·5 m. cross Sarabanganadi unbridged in 11·7 m. Tarmangalam 12·2 m. Nangavalli 21·2 m.

43. Ōmalūr to Sankaridrug 24·4 m. Road metalled and fit for motors. Sankaridrug (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) cross the Sarabanga river bridged in 10 4 m. of Ōmalūr-Sankaridrug road, Chinnappampatti 10·3 m. Cross 3 streams bridged; Sankaridrug 24·4 m.

44. Sēndamangalam to Kollimalai hills 3·7 m. Partially metalled, practicable in fair weather.

45. Singarapēttai to Krishnagiri 34·7 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. The Pambār river is unbridged in Singarapettai, cross the Pambar river unbridged in 3·3 m. Uttangarai (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 6 m. Samalapatti (r.s.) 10·7 m. Cross the Mathur river bridged in 18·3 m. and 20·3 m. bridged. Mathur 18·1 m. Jagadēvapalaiyam (R. 1, B. 1, As. 4) 27·7 m. cross 3 nalas. Krishnagiri (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 34·7 m.

46. Singārapēttai to Nattrampalli. Cross a branch of the Pambai river unbridged in 11·6 of Tirupattūr to Singarapet road, Tiruppattūr 18·4 m. Pudupet; Nattarampalli.

47. Sogattūr to Papparapatti 7·2 m. partially metalled practicable in fair weather.

48. Talaivāsal to Pallipālaiyam 75·5 m. The road is partly, metalled but not fit for motors. Talaivasal (R. 2, B. 2, As. 12 and Re. 1) 10·2 m. Malliyakarai 17 m. Cross Kōnēri, Narasingapuram rivers unbridged and Mangalapuram river in 25·5 m. unbridged, fordable, Nāmagiripēttai 36·3 m., cross one stream unbridged in 31·6 m fordable, Rāsipuram 42·3 m. Vyappamalai, 50·4 m., cross the Tirumanimuttār river unbridged in 54·5 m. Tiruchengōdu (H. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 64·2 m., cross one stream fordable. Pallipālaiyam 75·5 m.

49. Talaivāsal to Sālem 42·2 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Talaivāsal (R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1), cross Vasishtanadi river in 0·3 and 0·4 m. Āttūr (R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 10·2 m. Cross the Keripatti river bridged in 12·1 m. Peddanāyakampalaiyam 18·1 m. Cross the Kuduvaiyār river bridged in 2·5 m. Valappādi (R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 25·2 m. Karipatti (R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 33·4 m. Salem (r.s.) 42·2 m.

50. Tammampatti to Tedavur 15·2 m. Cross the Tammampatti and Ānappār rivers, unbridged in 31 m. and 4·5 m. Road wholly gravelled and unbridged, but practicable except during rainy season. Tammampatti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 8) Gangavalli 12·2 m. Tedavūr 15·2 m.

51. Tammampatti to Valappadi 21 m. Partly metalled road unfit for motors. Tammampatti river in 0·1 m. Mallikari river in 8·5 m., Chinnār river in 9·4 m. unbridged, Mallikarai 9·6 m. Valappādi (R. 2, B 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 21 m. Cross the Singipuram river unbridged in 18·2 m.

52. Tāttaiyangārpēttai to Namakkal (H. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 21 m. Partially metalled and bridged, practicable in fair weather.

53. Thalli to Hosūr (r.s.) R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 16·2 m. Partially metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

54. Tiruchengōdu (H. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) to Periyūr 20 m. Cross the Pennaiyār river unbridged in 11·5 m. fordable, a partially metalled and bridged road, practicable at all seasons.

55. Tiruppattūr (r. s., R. 2, F. As. 8) to Bargūr (R. 1, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 15·1 m. metalled and partially bridged.

56. Valayapatti to Pullampatti 54 m. The road is metalled as far as Edappādi and fit for motors except between Edappādi and Pulampatti, Valaipatti (H. 1, B. 1, F. As. 12 and Re. 1); Nāmakkal (H. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1). 8·1 m., Puthur 16·6 m. Tiruchengōdu (H. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 30·7 m. Sankaridrug r.s., P. H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 12) and 37·7 m., Edappādi 47·3 m., Pulampatti 54 m.

57. Valappādi (R. 2, B. 2, As. 12 and Re. 1) to Thumbal 13 m., cross the Vellalapatti and Edappādi rivers unbridged in 3·4 m. and 10·7 m., road partially metalled but not in good order.

58. Viraganūr to Talaivāsal. (R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 12 and Re. 1) 8·1 m. Wholly gravelled and unbridged, practicable at all seasons.

59. Vaikuntham to Kalipatti 6·3 m.

CHAPTER VIII.—RAINFALL AND SEASONS.

Part I, page 310.—*Add* at the end of the page:—

CHAP. VIII Floods in 1916. On the night of 16th October 1916 there was unusually heavy rainfall on the Shevaroys, the official register at Yercaud marking 6·73 inches. The gauges overflowed at several places on the hills, and there was abnormal flood in the Tirumanimuttār river which rose to several feet above the parapet wall of the main bridge across it in Salem town. The compound of the Queen Alexandra hospital lying just below the bridge was filled with water. The patients in the hospital were removed to safety with difficulty. Several houses in the Mēttu street which stood on the river bank were washed away or badly damaged. On the opposite bank a colony of sweepers' huts and a row of bakers' shops were completely washed away. There was fortunately no loss of life anywhere in the town. It was the highest flood on record since 1880. The main cause of the flood was the breaching of a tank known as *Tōtti-ēri* in Valasaiyūr village at the foot of the Shevaroys.

In 1924. In June 1924 owing to unprecedented rain during the south-west monsoon the Kāvēri overflowed its banks to such an extent that many houses on the river banks were washed away and numbers of people were rendered homeless and destitute. Among the villages so affected in this district were Oravandūr in Nāmakkal taluk where 106 houses were reported to have fallen, and Pallipalaiyam, Komarapalaiyam and Pullākondanpatti in Tiruchengōdu taluk where also a number of houses collapsed. The damage caused by the floods to crops, irrigation works and house property in the district was estimated at 2½ lakhs.

CHAPTER IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

CHAP. IX. General health. *Page* 311.—*Add* to paragraph 1:—The economic condition of the masses is very low, and successive years of drought have rendered conditions of living very difficult. The diseases most prevalent in the district other than malaria are affections of the eye, the skin and the digestive system.

Dysentery, etc. *Paragraph* 4.—*Add* :—During the groundnut harvest a very large number of people are attacked. Some of these cases are reported as cholera and occur, like it, in December.

Guinea worm. *Page* 312, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—Ōmalūr and Rāsipuram taluks are also great sufferers; and indeed no taluk can be said to be free from it, though cases are not so very common in the northern taluks. In most of the villages step-wells and stagnant pools of dirty water are the chief sources of supply for drinking and bathing, and the dearth of water in this district, notorious for its prolonged seasons of drought, drives people to use water from any available source. The District Board is spending over Rs. 50,000 per annum in providing pucca draw-

wells in rural areas, and until the villages attain their protected water supplies the disease is bound to persist.

Page 313, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Since 1901 the number of people affected by leprosy has increased considerably, and though no definite statistics are available it can be safely said that the actual sufferers exceed many times the recorded figures. In one village alone (Peddanaickenpālayam, Āttūr taluk) about 100 lepers were actually counted in 1926. The disease is prevalent in almost all the taluks, and in the Krishnagiri taluk (especially in Krishnagiri town, Kāvēripatnam and Bargūr) there are a large number of lepers. Other diseases.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* between the first and second sentences :— Villages in Tiruchengōdu and Nāmakkal taluks are most affected when floods occur in the Kāvēri. The channel water is otherwise also highly contaminated and is the usual agent for spreading the infection in Mōhanūr, Vēlūr and other riverside villages in Nāmakkal taluk. Cholera.

Page 314, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The southern taluks are usually more severely affected than the northern, but since the establishment of a separate Health Department the progress of vaccination has been marked. Smallpox.

Page 316.—*Add* after first paragraph :—The last outbreak was in 1925, when in the first three months 699 deaths were recorded. After this date the town has been free. Plague.

Page 317.—*Add* as a separate paragraph after the first paragraph :—There are seven Government hospitals in the district. The Headquarters hospital and the Queen Alexandra hospital at Salem for women and children were once under the municipality but were taken over by Government in 1920. The hospitals at Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Āttūr, Tiruchengōdu and Nāmakkal were taken under Government control from 1st May 1928. There is also a separate Police hospital with nine beds in Salem. Medical institution.

The dispensaries number 16, of which 15 are in the mufassal under taluk boards and one in Ammapet in Salem town under the municipality. The dispensary on the Kolli-malais is managed by the Strict Baptist mission and receives Government grants. The medical institutions at Pennagaram, Thalli and Royakōta have been abolished, and there, as also at 18 other important villages, the local boards maintain dispensaries which give free medical aid to the poor in rural areas, the doctors in charge being private medical practitioners, subsidized by the boards under certain conditions.

Page 318, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—In 1927 the river and most of the wells were completely dry. Water-supply, Salem town.

Paragraph 2.—*Add*:—During the great water-scarcity in 1926, when the supply from the Panamarathupatti reservoir failed for

want of rains, this tank was able to supply the whole of Shevapet. As a special measure this tank was connected to the pipe system in Shevapet block, and the difficulty was tided over. During the severe outbreak of cholera in 1926 it was noticed that no case occurred in the area supplied by the Arisipālaiyam tank.

Page 319.—*Add* at the end of the chapter:—The supply channel to the tank has been widened. There are three slow sand filter beds and the quantity of water which can safely be drawn from each bed is 400,500 gallons a day, whereas 1,200,000 gallons are required at 15 gallons per head per day. From the filter beds the water is chlorinated and supplied to the town by gravitation, but is drawn only from the street pipes, there being insufficient water for house connections. Many parts of the town do not derive any benefits from the piped supply. Owing to the continuous failure of rain the water level in the tank often went down to one or two feet, and an infiltration gallery was therefore constructed to augment and purify the supply. The tank has never reached its full capacity since the date of its construction in 1911 owing to poor rainfall and inadequacy of catchment The Varattār which supplies the tank gets heavily silted up every year so that even small freshes in it inundate the neighbourhood and are wasted. The water-level reached its maximum in January 1923 when it stood at 23·2 feet, and the rainfall statistics show that it will never be possible to get a full supply in the tank. The level was so low in 1925 that an infiltration gallery was constructed along the rear toe of the bund at a cost of Rs. 42,000. It was expected that it would yield copiously and it was very promising during the first year it was opened. But once the subsoil water was drawn off percolation was reduced. Attempts to augment the supply in this way having failed, and, there being no hope of securing an unfailing drinking water supply by any other means of improvement of this source, the only hope of putting the water-supply of Salem beyond anxiety, in fact the only possible dependable source, appears to be the Mēttūr reservoir; and the Council has decided to get the supply from this reservoir at an estimated cost of 19 lakhs, and its investigation is in progress.

CHAPTER X.—EDUCATION.

Education. *Part* 1, *page* 320, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* to the table in this paragraph the following figures in columns 1 to 4:—

1921	89	8	49
1931	101	12	57

By communities. *Page* 321, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* to the tabular statement the following paragraph:—Statistics of literacy in various communities and taluks in 1921 and 1931 are found in Table XXIV of

this volume. Between 1911 and 1931 it rose from 40 to 53 per mille among Hindus, from 128 to 144 among Muhammadans and from 127 to 177 among Christians. Among the last it had fallen to 84 and risen but slightly among Muhammadan (2 per mille) in 1921. This decrease in literacy among Christians in 1921 must be attributed to large additions to the faith in the previous decade from the depressed classes who are mostly illiterate, and the little rise among Muhammadans to the general poverty of the lower classes of the community, who preferred putting their young boys to some work that pays to sending them to school. Among females, literacy among Christians fell from 86 to 55 for the reason explained above between 1911 and 1921 but rose sharply to 115 in 1931.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—For a comparison of the increase in literacy in the various taluks in 1921 and 1931 reference may be made to Table XXIV of this volume. Salem, Nāmakkal and Āttūr taluks are in this order the most literate while Krishnagiri and Tiruchengōdu are the least literate taluks. **By taluks.**

Page 323, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* to the tabular statement the following figures in columns 1 to 4:— **Educational progress.**

Year.	Institutions.	Boys.	Girls.
1911–12	1,104	36,126	5,702
1921–22	1,258	43,870	9,065
1928–29	1,758	64,011	14,193
1930–31	1,671	64,109	16,429

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—On 31st March 1931 the work of education was distributed as follows:— **Educational agencies.**

Agency.	Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions	Scholars.
Government	10	710	1	195
Municipal	32	5,018	12	1,311
Local Fund	582	32,497	181	7,660
Aided	775	29,635	27	2,080
Unaided	38	1,064	1	22
Private	12	346	...	...
Total	1,449	62,270	222	11,268

Page 324, *paragraph* 2.—*Substitute* :—In 1930–31 the local boards were responsible for six high schools and the Salem municipality for one which is attached to the College. The local board high schools are located at Hosūr, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Nāmakkal, Rāsipuram and Tiruchengōdu. The District Board also maintains incomplete secondary schools at Kāvēripatnam **Local Board and Municipal schools.**

and Edappādi. Elementary education has been transferred to the control of taluk boards which had under them in 1931 574 elementary schools for boys and 181 for girls, while the Salem municipality had 30 such schools for boys and twelve for girls.

Aided schools.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The number of aided elementary schools in 1931 was 768 for boys and 25 for girls while among secondary schools six for boys and one for girls (mission school at Yercaud) were aided institutions. The number of boys' schools maintained by Christian missions in 1931 was 83 with 3,693 pupils while the number of girls' schools was 15.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—The London mission high school is the largest school of the kind in the district. The school has an extensive compound of 18 acres. The mission proposes to develop it further as a residential institution and has selected a site of 28 acres for putting up the necessary buildings.

Industrial school

Page 325, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The mission industrial school was closed in 1914.

Catholic mission schools.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The European high school at Yercaud kept by the Brothers of St. Gabriel is called the Montford school. This and the Sacred Heart girls' high school are situated in the midst of picturesque scenery at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the sea level. The former had a strength of 143 in 1931 and the latter 103.

Salem College

Page 326, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—Mr. Shutie retired in 1915, since when the principal's chair had been filled by Indian gentlemen. The rise in the strength of the college classes in each of the following years is noteworthy :—

Year.		Strength.
1912–13	... ...	48
1922–23	... ...	57
1929	... ...	153
1931	... ...	103

The low figures in 1912–13 and 1922–23 were due to plague. This is the only college in the Presidency maintained by a municipality. It has been proposed at various times to hand it over to Government and confine the council's expenditure to elementary education.

Secondary schools.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The schools at Hosūr, Kāsipuram and Tiruchengōdu have since been raised to high schools, and to the high school at Nāmakkal is attached a hostel, the gift of a local philanthropist, Mr. S. Kandaswami Kandar of Nanjai Edayār,

which gives free boarding and lodging to fifty poor students. A chatram in the town endowed by a former zamindarini of Nāmakkal (Muthialammal) also gives free boarding to twenty more poor boys. The strength of the pupils in secondary schools since 1912 is given below :—

Year.	Boys.	Girls.
1912	1,958	7*
1922	3,025	234
1929	3,885	279
1931	4,929	315

Two incomplete secondary schools aided by Government grants deserve mention. Of these one was founded in 1918 by a merchant at Ōmalūr in memory of his son Velasami who died of plague. It was raised to a high school in 1929 and has endowments to the value of Rs. 40,000, a bequest of Rs. 20,000 after the founder's death, and a building which cost him Rs. 25,000. The other is the Mahājana school at Shevapet which was opened in 1925 as an elementary school, was recognized as a high school in 1929 and is managed by a committee.

Last paragraph.—Add :—There has been a marked advance in the progress of elementary education in the district since 1912, as the figures below indicate :— Primary education.

Year.	Boys.	Girls
1912	32,165	5,584
1922	40,023	8,686
1929	59,286	13,768
1931	58,449	16,020

Page 327, paragraph 2.—Add :—There were in March 1931 26 elementary schools for Muhammadan boys and 14 schools for girls maintained by the taluk boards, and six boys' and two girls' schools by the Salem municipality. Muhammadan education.

Paragraph 3.—Add :—The association has been helping poor and deserving Muhammadan boys with stipends. A free reading room and library are under construction. Their educational associations.

Paragraph 4.—Add :—There were six schools for panchamas maintained by the Salem municipality. Aided and Government schools are now prohibited from refusing admission to Panchama pupils.

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* The Government girls' secondary school at Salem was not opened till 1917 which accounts for the low figures in 1912.

Education of girls.

Last paragraph.—Add the following figures to the tabular statement :—

Year.	Institutions for girls.	Scholars in institutions for girls.	Total girl pupils.
1911-12	35	5,615	5,702
1921-22	99	8,968	9,065
1926-27	111	11,632	11,737
1928-29	172	14,089	14,193
1930-31	222	11,268	11,083

Page 328, *paragraph* 1.—*Substitute* :—There is a Government secondary school for girls at Salem in which the VI form was opened in 1927. Its strength in 1931 was 195. The other secondary school for girls is at Yercaud, which is run by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny and is mainly intended for European and Anglo-Indian pupils.

Finance.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* to the tabular statement of gross expenditure, the following:—

Year.	Provincial.	Local Fund.	Municipal.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1916-17	29,478	33,824	8,039
1921-22	1,24,704	1,25,015	17,087
1926-27	1,15,593	2,84,824	25,224
1928-29	1,53,565	2,96,971	69,156
1930-31	2,64,687	4,27,495	53,984

PART II.

CHAPTER XI—LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Administrative Divisions.

Part II, page 60 :—*Add* at the end of the page.—There was a redistribution of district and taluk areas in 1918. Nāmakkal taluk of the Trichinopoly district less Thāttiengarpēttai firka was taken back to Salem, and a new taluk called Rāsīpuram was carved out of the old Salem, Nāmakkal, Tiruchengōdu and Āttūr taluks; the divisional charges also underwent revision as follows :—

Divisions.	Taluks.
Hosūr	Hosūr and Krishnagiri.
Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri and Ūttankarai.
Salem	Salem and Āttūr.
Sankari	Tiruchengōdu, Mēttūr and Ōmalūr.
Nāmakkal	Nāmakkal and Rāsīpuram.

Page 71.—*Add* to the table on this page the following :—

Permanent or acting.	Name.	Tenure From	Tenure To
Permanent	Mr. E. W. Legh	6 Nov. 1914	7 Feb. 1919
"	" E. A. Davis ...	8 Feb. 1919	29 Dec 1919
Acting	" T. B. Russell	30 Dec. 1919	8 Jan 1920
"	" P. Macqueen	9 Jan. 1920	15 June 1921
"	" F. W. R. Robertson ...	16 June 1921	11 Mar. 1922
"	M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur U. Rama Rao.	12 June 1922	11 Jan. 1924
"	Mr. J. W. Bhore	12 Jan. 1924	31 Mar 1924
"	" T. B. Russell	1 Apr 1924	10 Oct 1924
"	" C. Hilton Brown ...	11 Oct. 1924	28 Dec 1924
"	" F. L. Brigstocke ...	29 Dec 1924	22 Mar 1928
"	" C. Hilton Brown ...	23 Mar. 1928	2 Dec 1928
"	Karimullah Farukhi Sahib	3 Dec. 1928	20 Aug. 1929
In charge	Mr. K. Sundaram Ayyangar	21 Aug. 1929	29 Sep. 1929
Acting	" C. K. Vijayaraghavan...	30 Sep. 1929	23 Oct. 1929
Permanent	" A. H. A. Todd ...	24 Oct. 1929	31 Aug. 1931
Acting	" D. W. Dodwell ..	1 Sep. 1931	10 Oct. 1931
Permanent	" A. H. A. Todd ...	11 Oct. 1931	26 Oct. 1931
Acting	" E. Bennett	27 Oct. 1931	28 Nov. 1931
Permanent	" A. H. A. Todd ...	29 Nov. 1931	

CHAPTER XII.—ABKARI AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

Page 73.—*Add* after the second paragraph :—

Excise.

The excise revenue in the district is now chiefly derived from country spirits, toddy, foreign liquor, hemp drugs and opium. All shops except those dealing in foreign liquor and beer are sold annually by public auction. Foreign liquor licences are issued on the "fixed fee" system. Duty is also levied on arrack, ganja, opium, foreign liquor (locally manufactured, including beer) and on trees marked for fermented toddy. The district is divided into four circles with headquarters at Salem, Hosūr, Sankari and Nāmakkal, each in charge of an inspector.

Page 74.—*Add* after the third paragraph :—

Arrack.

The "contract distillery" system introduced in 1901-02 still continues, Messrs. Parry & Co., acting as contract suppliers for the district. Depots and big shops obtain their supply direct from the firm's warehouse at Sūramangalam, and the renters of the other shops get their supply from the local depots.

Experiments at prohibition.

Total prohibition of arrack by the closure of arrack shops was under experiment in Āttūr taluk from 1st April 1924. Even in its initial stage the experiment paved the way for a further development of illicit distillation without in any way substituting

toddy for arrack as was expected. The limit of private possession was reduced to 2 drams from 1927, and the experiment continues to be under trial. A large number of coolies have had to emigrate to distant places in search of work owing to a succession of bad seasons, and until their return on the restoration of normal economic conditions no definite conclusions about the experiment can be arrived at.

Government sanctioned as a purely experimental measure the closure of all toddy and arrack shops in Nāmakkal, Tiruchengōdu and Rāsipur taluks from 1st April 1930. The experiment is being watched by temperance reformers.

Page 75.—*Add* after the first paragraph :—

Toddy.

The tree-tax system continues to be in force throughout the district. Under this system tapping for fermented toddy is allowed for licensed shops after the marking of trees on payment of prescribed tree-tax (yearly or half-yearly) by the renter. Licences and permits are issued for tapping and transport respectively. Coconut and palmyra trees are common throughout the district but date trees are found only in the northern taluks. Coconut toddy is usually preferred except by those who, for cheapness, prefer palmyra or date toddy.

Substitute for the statement at the foot of the page the following :—

Taluk.	Arrack (1930-31).		Toddy (1930-31).	
	Number of shops.	Rentals.	Number of shops.	Rentals.
		RS.		RS.
Salem (Municipal and non-Municipal)	23	47,592	40	3,93,036
Ōmalūr	22	12,804	40	1,00,008
Āttūr	...	...	62	1,24,032
Tiruchengōdu	35	20,832	83	91,996
Hosūr	21	12,948	58	1,22,136
Krishnagiri	32	22,740	36	1,12,452
Dharmapuri	39	31,968	36	67,980
Ūttangarai	42	25,560	30	1,11,504
Nāmakkal	35	30,132	56	1,35,804
Rāsipūram	14	6,828	18	63,228
Total ...	263	2,11,404	459	13,12,176

Page 77.—*Add* after paragraph 2 the following new paragraph :—

Crimes against Excise Law.

The most common offences relating to abkāri are illicit distillation, illicit tapping and unlicensed sales of toddy and arrack. The palate of the consumer is apparently accustomed to arrack stronger than the issue strength of licit arrack, and this partly accounts for illicit distillation in certain parts of the

district. Illicit tapping under the guise of tapping for sweet juice is prevalent on a fairly large scale. The offenders are generally sweet-toddy tappers who are averse to going to shops for their toddy after a day's hard labour. Unlicensed sales in topes and other places, known popularly as "sandu kadai", are common enough, especially in Tiruchengōdu and Salem taluks. The total number of abkāri cases reported in the district during the years 1921—1931 is given in the margin, but these form only a portion of the number of offences actually committed.

1921-22	...	968 cases.
1922-23	...	1,136 "
1923-24	...	1,112 "
1924-25	...	1,082 "
1925-26	...	1,349 "
1926-27	...	1,376 "
1927-28	...	1,413 "
1928-29	...	1,440 "
1929-30	...	1,357 "
1930-31	...	1,194 "

Page 77.—*Add* after paragraph 3 :—

Sweet juice.

The sweet juice industry is carried on on a fairly large scale, the juice that is not converted into jaggery being consumed as a beverage. The popularity of the industry is due to the superabundance of palmyra trees available for tapping.

Page 78.—*Add* after paragraph 3 :—

Illicit distillation.

The tapping classes have organized themselves into settlements distributed all over the area covered by certain taluks especially Tiruchengōdu, Ōmalūr and Nāmakkal. Poor, illiterate and of a refractory nature, the tappers are under the erroneous impression that each has an inherent right to manufacture fermented toddy from at least one tree. This impression was sought to be remedied by the grant of a special concession for manufacture of fermented toddy from one or two palmyra trees specially marked for "domestic consumption" on payment of the tree-tax in force for the time being. The system had an adverse effect on the toddy revenue, and the concession was withdrawn in 1927.

Page 79.—*Add* after paragraph 1 :—

Ganja.

The limit of private possession of ganja is 4 tolas. The ten ganja shops in the district get their supply from the storehouse at Vetapalem. Ganja *laghium* (confection) is manufactured in Shevapet and other places and it is very popular, but its popularity has not been known to have any untoward effect on the revenue.

Add to paragraph 2 :—

Opium and foreign liquor.

There are nine opium shops in the district and the limit of private possession has been fixed at one tola. Foreign liquor is not much in demand in this district. There are only six foreign liquor shops including one at Yercaud. Messrs. Spencer & Co. hold a licence for vending foreign liquor in the railway refreshment room at Salem junction station. There is a beer shop at Sūramangalam.

Page 79.—*Insert* between the second and third paragraphs :—

Salt.

The district being an inland one contains no salt factories and has to get its supply from outside, principally from Madras from factories in the Tanjore and Tinnevelly districts, and to a small extent from Bombay *via* Calicut. The saline areas in the district are not sufficiently rich to affect the salt revenue.

Page 79.—*Add* to the third paragraph :—

Saltpetre.

Saltpetre is still manufactured in the Tiruchengōdu and Nāmakkal taluks. Under the rules introduced with effect from 1st January 1927 a single licence is issued for the manufacture of both crude and refined saltpetre, and the licence fee is regulated with reference to the dimensions of the plant used in the refinery. The refiner obtains his requirements of the raw product from the crude saltpetre works situated in the adjoining villages, and is left free to dispose of the salt educed in the refinery.

Income-tax.

Page 80.—*Add* to paragraph 1 :—Under the Income-tax Act of 1886 all incomes of Rs. 500 a year and upwards were liable to taxation. The taxable minimum was raised to Rs. 1,000 in 1903 and to Rs. 2,000 in 1919.* The maximum rate of tax was 5 pies in the rupee till 1916 when it was raised to 12 pies. In 1921 the maximum was raised to 16 pies in the rupee. In 1917 the Super-tax Act was passed by which an additional tax varying from one anna to three annas in the rupee was levied on incomes in excess of Rs. 50,000. In 1921 the maximum rate of super-tax was raised to 4 annas. The Income-tax Act was amended in 1918 and the Super-tax Act in 1920. The law relating to income-tax and super-tax was further revised and consolidated by the Income-tax Act, 1922, which with minor alterations is now in force. The maximum rate of income-tax was raised in 1931 to 26 pies in the rupee, and the maximum rate of super-tax to 6¼ annas in the rupee. The rates are not now laid down in the Act, but are prescribed from year to year by the Finance Act.

The Income-tax revenue was till 1922 administered by the Madras Board of Revenue subject to the control of the Local Government. It is now administered directly by the Government of India through the Central Board of Revenue at Delhi and a Commissioner for the Presidency.

CHAPTER XIII.—JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

Existing courts

Part II, page 89.—*Insert* between the first and second paragraphs the following :—From 1st April 1918 the District Munsif's Court of Nāmakkal was brought within the jurisdiction

* The minimum was temporarily reduced to Rs. 1,000 during the 15 months ending with March 1933.

of the District Court of Salem. Two firkas of the Rāsipuram taluk were taken from the jurisdiction of this Court on 1st January 1924 and added to the Court of the additional district munsif of Salem, which was renamed the district munsif's court of Sankaridrug at Salem with effect from 31st May 1926, the principal munsif being called merely the district munsif of Salem.

Paragraph 2.—*Add*:—The work in the District Court increased after Nāmakkal taluk had been added to the district, and a temporary subordinate judge's court was opened at Salem in February 1919 whose term was extended from year to year until April 1929, when it was made permanent. The sub-judge is also Assistant Sessions Judge and tries the less serious cases coming before the Sessions Court.

Paragraph 3.—*Add*:—Civil litigation shows a tendency to increase, the proportion of suits filed being one to every 103 persons of the population. Litigation.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* the following to the tabular statement:—

Average for		Ordinary	Small causes	Appeals
1925–1929	...	5,165	6,104	360

Page 90, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—Village panchayats have been constituted in several villages under the Madras Act XV of 1920, while 116 courts formed under the Madras Village Courts Act of 1888 as amended by Act II of 1920 also tried petty civil and criminal cases in rural areas.

Paragraph 2.—*Retain* the first two sentences of the paragraph and *substitute* the following for the rest:—A district registrar is stationed at Salem and is assisted by two joint sub-registrars in his own office and by a third joint sub-registrar housed in a separate building in the same station. These exercise concurrent jurisdiction with him in original registration in his sub-district. There are twenty-six other sub-registrars of whom ten are at the taluk headquarters and the rest at Denkanikōta, Edappādi, Mallasamudram, Sankaridrug, Gangavalli, Harūr, Mēchēri, Nāmagiripet, Puduchatram, Pālakōdu, Pennāgaram, Paramathi, Sēndamangalam, Vēlūr, Vālappadi and Shevaroy Hills. The last mentioned office is in charge of the deputy tahsildar. Registration has made rapid strides, the aggregate value of immovable property registered annually having risen during the last fifty years from $12\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to 3 crores. Registration.

Page 91, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—There are now besides the above a subdivisional magistrate, a tahsildar-magistrate and a stationary sub-magistrate at Nāmakkal, a tahsildar-magistrate Criminal justice.

at Rāsipuram and a deputy tahsildar-magistrate at Paramāthi, a first-class bench court at Salem, and second-class benches at Hosūr, Sankaridrug, Nāmakkal, Rāsipuram and Kāvēripatnam.

Grave crime. *Page* 92, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* ;—Murders are still numerous in the district. The last three years showed a marked decrease in crimes against property, which is probably due to the application of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Koravars. *Page* 93, *paragraph* 2.—*Delete* the eighth sentence as the morale of the police has considerably improved since and the remark cannot be justified.

Page 96.—*Insert* the following paragraph between the first and second :—

The Koravars have been brought under the Criminal Tribes Act and are being checked according to the degree of their criminality either nightly or twice a week by the police or panchayatdars. There are about 200 panchayat centres, and a scheme for reclaiming them has been started. There are no Koravar settlements as such, but there are three centres where Koravars live in communal groups, at Kalyanagiri, Kallanatham and Manivalandan in Attūr taluk. There is a proposal to start co-operative societies for the benefit of the Koravars and a special officer has been appointed by Government to watch their interests in the Tālāghāt taluks. Lands are being set apart for assignment to them, and the rigours of the kāval system are no longer so keenly felt in the district.

Police. *Page* 97, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—In 1929 there were 47 police stations and 17 outposts excluding the police station at Mēttūr and the outpost at Kolathūr, and the strength of the force stood at 12 inspectors, 66 sub-inspectors, 131 head constables and 994 constables. Of superior officers there are, besides the District Superintendent at Salem, an Assistant Superintendent at Hosūr and a Deputy Superintendent at Salem. Men with higher educational qualifications are now offering themselves for enlistment as constables and are encouraged.

Page 98.—*Add* at the end of the page :—

The Central Jail. The jail ranks as a first-class central jail and has accommodation for 1,415 prisoners. As it is a special jail for habituals for the whole presidency accommodation is still insufficient. There is a special and separate annexe for lepers. Because of the large number of habituals confined in it, it has a strong guard of European and Indian warders; and no convict warders are employed here as in other jails. A discharged prisoner's home was recently opened in the town to afford help to convicts on release.

Page 100.—*Add* to the list of judges the following:—

Permanent, acting or in charge.	Names.	Tenure. From	Tenure. To
Permanent ...	Mr. H. O. D. Harding ...	3 Jan. 1911	8 Mar. 1913
Do. ...	„ J. T. Gillespie ...	8 Mar 1913	1 Sep. 1913
Acting	„ E. P. Walsh	1 Sep 1913	1 Oct. 1913
Permanent ...	„ J. T. Gillespie ...	1 Oct 1913	1 July 1916
Acting	„ O. G. Austin ...	2 July 1916	21 July 1916
Permanent ...	„ J. T. Gillespie ...	22 July 1916	9 Nov. 1917
Acting	„ A. Fotheringham ...	10 Nov. 1917	22 Dec. 1917
Permanent ..	„ J. T. Gillespie ...	4 Jan 1918	19 Feb. 1919
Do. ...	„ A. Fotheringham ..	20 Feb. 1919	15 Dec. 1920
Do. ...	„ E. H. Wallace ...	16 Dec 1920	9 July 1922
Acting	„ R. H. Courtenay ...	10 July 1922	6 Aug. 1923
Do.	„ R. A Krishnaswami Ayyar.	7 Aug 1923	16 Nov. 1923
Do.	„ M. McGilligan ...	17 Nov 1923	10 Jan. 1924
Do.	„ V. S Narayana Ayyar.	11 Jan. 1924	27 Feb. 1924
Do.	„ R Gopala Rao ...	28 Feb 1924	30 June 1924
Do.	„ R. H. Courtenay ...	1 July 1924	18 June 1925
Do.	„ V. R Kuppuswami Ayyar.	29 June 1925	8 July 1925
Do.	„ R. H Courtenay ...	16 July 1925	9 Sep. 1925
Do	„ S. Raghava Ayyangar	1 Sep 1925	28 Oct 1925
Permanent ...	„ R. H. Courtenay ...	29 Oct. 1925	25 Jan 1928
Acting	„ K. Gopalan Nair ...	26 Jan 1928	1 Apr 1928
Permanent ...	„ R H. Courtenay ...	2 Apr 1928	24 June 1928
Do. ...	„ S. Raghava Ayyangar	25 June 1928	27 Jan. 1929
Do. ...	„ F. G. Butler	28 Jan 1929	3 Mar 1929
Acting	„ T. G. Ramaswami Ayyar.	4 Mar. 1929	2 May 1929
Permanent ...	„ F G. Butler	3 May 1929	31 May 1931
Do. ...	„ S Burn	1 June 1931	

CHAPTER XIV.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Part II, page 101.—*Change* the heading of the Chapter to "Local Self-Government." Local Self-Government.

Paragraph 1.—*For* the first paragraph *substitute* :—

Local Self-Government vests in the District Board, five taluk boards, a fluctuating number of village panchayats, a few sanitary associations and the municipal council of Salem.* The Boards.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute for* last sentence including the tabular statement the following :—Nāmakkal taluk was restored to this district in 1918, and the taluk boards have since

* Under the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920 as amended by Act XI of 1930 there will be a taluk board for each taluk except the Namakkal taluk board which will continue to be a multiple taluk board. There will also be no distinction between unions and village panchayats, all going by the latter name; and there were, in 1932, 543 of them in this district.

been reorganized each taluk having a taluk board except Nāmakkal, which will include more than one revenue taluk.

Functions. *Paragraph 3.—Substitute for* the existing paragraph the following :—

The District Board and all the taluk boards are presided over by non-officials. Each board has also a non-official vice-president.

Paragraph 4.—For this paragraph (which runs into page 102) *substitute* the following ;—The District Board is responsible for the construction and maintenance of all important roads, with the bridges, culverts, road-dams and causeways across them, and of all travellers' bungalows and rest-houses and district hospitals and dispensaries. On the taluk boards falls the cost of maintaining village and feeder roads, other hospitals and dispensaries, elementary education, markets and choultries, improvement of village sites and water-supply, sanitation and vaccination. The chief functions of the panchayat boards are the lighting of roads and streets within their limits, sanitation, conservancy, water-supply and drainage.

Finance. *Page 102, paragraph 2.—Add* :—The financial position of the District Board has since much improved. The finances of the taluk boards being poor the District Board has taken up for maintenance some roads which were formerly maintained by them.

Receipts. *Paragraph 3.—Add* :—The resources of the local boards have now increased considerably, and their ordinary income at the end of 1928–29 was Rs. 17,12,056. The figures in regard to the following items will show how great has been the increase since 1912 ;—

Item.	1928–29.
	RS.
Land and Railway cess	3,03,658
Net toll receipts	2,93,285
School fees	67,242
Avenue produce	96,055
House-tax	83,269
Market fees	51,102
Fisheries	5,954
Ferry rents	20,026

To these must be added Government grants for education (Rs. 2,67,113), contribution from Railway account (Rs. 1,43,524), Railway receipts (Rs. 43,188), Government grants for roads (Rs. 1,22,540), education tax (Rs 45,380) and miscellaneous items (Rs. 1,69,720). Toll-gates have been abolished from 1st April 1931 and the Government collect a provincial tax on motor vehicles which they distribute among the several local bodies.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* .—But under the Local Boards Act of 1920, prior to its amendment by Act XI of 1930, this cess was abolished and in its place an additional land-cess of 3 pies in the rupee was being levied for District Board purposes. A separate additional land-cess of 3 pies in the rupee was also levied and credited directly to the taluk boards. An education tax of 3 pies in the rupee was also levied by certain taluk boards.

Page 103, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The revenue from avenue produce is however greater than that of any other district in the Presidency, and in 1928–29 the amount realized was Rs. 96,055.

Under the Local Boards Amending Act of 1930 land cess is, levied at a rate of 18 pies in the rupee throughout the district. The District Board and the taluk boards each get six pies and the Village Development Fund three pies from this cess. Panchayat boards get their income from the remaining three pies from the villages in their areas, the taluk boards getting the same from non-panchayat villages.

Paragraph 5.—*Add*:—There has been a corresponding increase in expenditure. The chief charges, ordinary and capital, under the important heads of account in 1928–29 were as follows:— Charges.

	RS.
Public Works	10,53,114
Public Health	2,46,036
Education	5,20,685
Administration	1,34,784

Page 104.—*Insert* between paragraphs five and six the following:— Panchayat.

All the unions have come to be called Panchayats under the Act XI of 1930 amending the Local Boards Act of 1920. The jurisdiction of the Yercaud union board now known as the Shevarōys Panchayat is the same as that of the independent deputy tahsildar at Yercaud excluding the hamlets of Mundachedu, Aramanaikadu and Veppady under the control of the Salem taluk board. Besides this there are 542 panchayats in the district.

Page 104, *paragraph* 5.—*Add*:—The Sanitary associations which existed some years ago have been gradually converted into village panchayats. There is only one association still in existence and that is at Rāyakota in Hosūr taluk. Sanitary associations.

Page 105, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The council now employs a health officer, an engineer and a revenue officer. The elections are lively and contested. The council maintains 53 miles of road whose general condition is satisfactory. The municipal rest-house is a poor rented building and unworthy of an important district headquarters. The council is attempting to Salem Municipality.

have the town lighted with electricity from Mēttūr, which gets a large supply of power from the Mysore State. Forty-three elementary schools, a secondary school and a second-grade college are run by the council. Masonry drains have been constructed in several wards. The new town extension called Sivaswāmipuram consists of well-built houses in spacious compounds and is inhabited by the better class people, and several other town extension schemes have been notified or are in progress. For an account of the water-supply scheme please see notes under Chapter IX, Public Health.

Receipts.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* to the tabular statement the following figures for 1928–29 to indicate great increase in municipal revenue since 1909–10 :—

Items.	1928–29. RS.
House and land taxes	1,40,551
Vehicles and carts	28,742
Professions	12,293
Tolls*	71,676
School and college fees	39,839

Expenditure.

Paragraph 4.—*Insert* in the tabular statement under this paragraph the figures for expenditure in 1928-29, which has grown since 1909-10, for which figures are given in the table :—

Items.	1928–29. RS.
Public Health	1,61,208
Education	1,52,946
Public Works	47,441
Administration	35,293
Lighting charges	17,057

CHAPTER XV.—GAZETTEER.

I.—BĀLĀGHĀT—HOSŪR TALUK.

Hosūr Taluk.

Part II, page 107, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—The Kāvēri meets the district at the south-west corner of the taluk, runs along a deep and rocky bed and is joined by several hill streams. The hills that lie to the left of this river in this taluk are called Mēlagiris, which are drained by five big basins, the biggest being the Doddahalla. About two miles after it meets the district the river is so narrowed by the outcrops of the hills on either side of it that the narrowest point is only a few yards wide and has come to be known as Mēka-datu (or goat's leap). Three miles above this

* The income from tolls is being replaced by a subsidy from Government out of a provincial tax on motor vehicles.

point and a short distance below the Sivasamudram falls Akravathi, from the Mysore State, joins the Kāvēri, and the whole river flows through a deep gorge and then plunges at Mēka-datu into a pool 50 feet deep and flows in foaming rapidity through a sort of cañon, which it had cut for itself in the solid rock for the distance of a mile. At the narrowest point a goat can really leap across the river. The deeper falls about twenty miles lower down the river at Hogēnakal in Dharmapuri taluk are easily accessible and one of its smaller falls is also called Mēka-datu, but the real goat's leap is at the point mentioned above. This can be conveniently reached from Bangalore *via* Kanakahally in Mysore State, while access to it from the east is through difficult but beautiful country, a series of rapid descents with vast steppes spread out at the foot of each, and the wildest jungles with here and there a squalid village struggling against wild beasts and fever.

Page 111, *paragraph* 2, *third sentence.*—*Substitute* :—The last is in Krishnagiri taluk. Hill forts.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—The forest road from Denkanikōta to Pennāgaram passes *via* Anchetti and Ane-bidda-halla and is now quite passable. Communications.

Paragraph 3—*Add* :—The Morappūr-Hōsūr railway enters the taluk a mile to the south of Settipalli and runs for a distance of 22 miles within the taluk, with stations at Rāyakōta, Nagatunai, Kēlamangalam and Hōsūr.

Page 114, *last paragraph.*—*Add* :—Sericulture in Bērikai estate is a dying industry. There is weaving of date mats in Muddanahalli and in a few villages round about Denkanikōta, the mats being sold at shandies or exported to Bangalore. Denkanikōta also exports articles of camp furniture made of iron by a few Muhammadans Many Government offices, private residences and rest-houses in the district contain furniture made at this place. Industries.

Page 115, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Rāyakōta is another weekly market in the taluk, but it cannot boast of any brisk trade, being in the centre of a poor tract of country. Trade.

Page 118, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The banyan tree over the *Matam* is alive and flourishing and the tomb is still an object of worship among the two castes mentioned above. The name Bāgalūr (door village) indicates that it is the gateway of the Bālāghāt, as Talaivāsal in Āttūr taluk is of the Carnatic. Bāgalūr

Page 123, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—Poligar Errapa-Nāyinavāru died in 1921 and was succeeded by his son Mari Nanjappa, who lives in Bangalore. The Pālaiyam continues under the Court of Wards as an encumbered estate.

Bâlakonda-rāyan durgam. *Page* 124.—*Insert* between paragraphs 1 and 2:—

The village bearing this name contains only a few houses and is a hamlet of Melumalai $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away. The inhabitants are chiefly Bedars and are graziers or cultivators.

Berikai. *Paragraph* 4.—*Add*:—The palace was repaired after the poligar took charge of his estate in 1922, and is now in a good condition.

Paragraph 5.—*Add*:—Cultivation of mulberry and the rearing of silk worms have been given up.

Page 128, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The estate was under the management of the receiver appointed by the District Court from 1912. The heir who succeeded to the estate on the conclusion of the litigation being a minor, the Court of Wards took up the management and handed over the estate to the owner, Masthi Mummadi Basava Rajah, in 1922.

Betta-mugalālam. *Paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—Traces of Col. Shaw's commodious bungalow can still be seen. The gallant gentleman's failure to introduce coffee in his estate "Glenshaw" was due more to want of labour than to the climate or the soil though the plateau was too low for tea or chinchona. Round about this place is a superabundance of ant-hills which rise sometimes to 10 or 12 feet.

Biligundlu. *Page* 129, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—The ferry is still kept up though it fetches a very poor rent. The main village is Natrapālaiyam, and Biligundlu is only a hamlet of about a dozen huts situated in the midst of thick forest growth on the bank of the Kāvēri Its inhabitants are mainly Roman Catholics, descendants of the converts of the early Jesuit missionaries.

Denkani-kōta. *Page* 130, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The old or Car-pēta is now a deserted village except for the temple to Betrayaswāmi and the stone revetted tank at its entrance. The few Ayyangār Brahmans who resided there in 1915, being attached to the temple, had to remove to the new pēta owing to the scourge of fever. The car festival, however, continues to attract pilgrims.

Paragraph 2.—*Add*:—The site of the old fort is now very much overgrown with prickly-pear, and many of the houses that existed in 1915 are in ruins, the inhabitants having removed to the new pēta or left the village. Portions of the mud walls of the outer and inner fort and the Janda-medu or flag-staff mound still exist and can be identified through the huge bushes of the ubiquitous prickly-pear.

The town is said to derive its name from a she-demon Dankani, whom Vishnu came to destroy assuming the form of a hunter (Betaraya) to whom the temple in the Cār-pēta is dedicated. There are also other and ingenuous derivations of the name, but this is the generally accepted one.

There is a deputy tahsildar and sub-magistrate in the town, and the new pēta which lies on the slope of a hill is a well-laid out town, the principal streets running straight up the side of the hill at right angles to the cross streets. The town is a union, and its depot for forest products, chiefly sandalwood, is the largest in the district. The magistrate's court was the scene of a shocking tragedy some years ago when a Muhammadan constable who was accused in a case shot the magistrate dead in court through a window at the back of the magistrate's seat. The man apparently thought that the magistrate was likely to convict him. He was tried and hanged; and the window was walled up.

Page 131, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—There are only about twenty Lingayats in the village now, the rest having long ago migrated to the Mysore State. Even now one can count several ruined temples over an area of two to three square miles round the village. **Gummalāpuram.**

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—The chances of Hosūr being connected with Bangalore by rail are considered remote. It is the terminus of the line branching from Morappūr. The town is easily accessible from Bangalore, Mēlūr, Krishnagiri or Denkanikōta by motor buses. The railway station is about a mile from Hosūr. **Hosūr.**

Page 132, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The town has not extended along the Mālūr road as anticipated; and the congestion in the new pēta still exists and is a source of danger to the health of the town. Apparently the inhabitants are too poor to abandon their old houses and build new ones on the site acquired with Government funds.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—The gigantic coconut palms have mostly disappeared; a few straggling trees were all that remained in 1929. The taluk office has been removed from Cockburn's kachēri to a block of new buildings on the higher ground on the Mattigiri road, but the old kachēri now accommodates the Post and Telegraph office and the district munsif's court and is kept in good repair. The district munsif, who has his permanent office at Krishnagiri, holds his court at Hosūr for two to three weeks in every quarter.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The Public Works Department bungalow at Dinnūr is no longer in use as a rest-house, a fresh one having been built near the new taluk office. It is the residence of the Revenue Divisional Officer, after he was obliged to vacate Kennilworth Castle on its being declared unsafe.

Page 133, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The dispensary was converted into a hospital some years ago and has provision for ten beds. It is under the control of the taluk board.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—The mission hall has been built and there is a resident European missionary in the town.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* to the tabular statement in the margin the following :—

1921	5,519
1931	6,071

Page 134, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The old pēta or Chūdavādi is thinning rapidly. The so-called Car street has a few coconut palms on its margins but nothing is left of it except the crumbling walls of numerous chatrams and mantapams for a short distance near the temple gateway, and the tank and a few houses in which the temple servants live. The temple tank is the only source of water-supply for the old pēta.

Page 136, *last paragraph*.—*Add* :—The lofty tower showed serious cracks and had to be demolished ; and the castle was declared dangerous for occupation. The old historic building is, however, kept in some repair by the Public Works Department, but its big halls and side rooms and the large outhouses and servants' quarters are untenanted except by an army of bats and some owls. The main building is in danger of coming down at any time and tumbling into the moat.

Page 137, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The buildings in the fort have all been vacated except the temples to Kottaimāriamman and to Siva, where worship is respectively conducted twice and once a week. The umbrella trees are also there and the whole compound has apparently been leased for grazing. Large sums of money were spent in repairing the Castle and the outhouses and buildings which until a few years ago accommodated certain public offices. But the fort, the Castle and the buildings now present a desolate appearance.

Kelamangalam

Page 142, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—There is a railway station near the village. The old banyan tree is still alive, but there is nothing attractive in it now. Near it was the place where old Major Glover lived the last few years of his life.

Kundāni.

Page 142, *last paragraph to page* 147, *third paragraph*.—Kundāni Hōbali has been transferred to Krishnagiri taluk, and its account must therefore be taken to the Gazetteer of that taluk.

Matagondapalli

Page 147, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The population of the village in 1931 was 1,964, of whom a large percentage were Rōman Catholics. There are no representatives of the original Ināmdār Nanjappa in the village at present.

Mattigiri.

Page 148, *paragraph* 4.—*Add* the following new paragraph :—

The village had a population of 3,565 in 1931. On the abolition of the Remount Depot the population showed a tendency to decrease, but in 1927 the Local Government purchased

the buildings and the site for about Rs. 3·5 lakhs and established a cattle-breeding and dairy-farming station here. The head-quarters of the District Forest Officer, North Salem, have also been located here. He occupies one of the bungalows on the estate, and his office is also there. The deputy director of agriculture in charge of cattle-breeding stations has his office here and occupies the bungalow of the Superintendent of the Old Remount Depot. There is a proposal to construct quarters for the Sub-Collector of the division near this bungalow, Hosūr, his headquarters, being only four miles away.

Pages 148 *to* 154.—*Omit* the account of the Hosūr Remount Depot as the depot has since been removed to Ahmedabad, and *substitute* the following paragraphs :—

Cattle Farm. After they had been in the occupation of the Army Department for 96 years, the site and buildings of the Remount Depot were taken over by the Madras Government for use as a cattle breeding farm in September 1924. The estate was originally 1,635 acres in extent and 25 acres were recently added to it. Of these, 65 acres are irrigable from tanks of which there are three, all rainfed. This land is rich black and red clay loam and was called the lucerne garden, for lucerne was grown in it in rotation with Rhodes grass, cholam, etc., and the fields are watered from masonry irrigation channels which connect them with the biggest of the tanks. The farm has one of the biggest banyan trees in South India.

The pasture land is divided up into 46 paddocks, and is beautifully laid out with roads running in different directions with avenues of trees alongside of each, containing timber and fruit trees. The farm itself is encircled by a good aloe fence but the paddocks are fenced with good thorny hedges of Korukka-palli. There are about 3,000 sandal wood trees and saplings, and hundreds more have been planted by the agricultural department.

Breeding varieties. The object is to raise better cattle and supply the ryots with good bulls for the improvement of their stock. There is also a small dairy attached to the farm. The best class of cattle are kept here for breeding purposes. The Kangayams are the finest local type, best for draught, compact, grey, with rather shortish legs, thriving on scanty rations and inexpensive to maintain. The bulls of this breed are in great demand, but the cows are poor milkers, and the department is trying to increase the milk yield without impairing the draught qualities of the breed. The best breed for dairying are the Sindhis, compact, short animals, darkish-red and sluggish in movement. The breed is unsuited for the hills, though it does well in Hosūr; and the object of the station is to procure high milk yielders and distribute bulls for improving the cattle on the west coast and produce cows for urban milk supply. The Ongōle variety, one of the biggest kind in India, has its home in the Circars; it

slightly (160) at the census of 1921, and in view of the great drought that has prevailed in these parts for several years it is a wonder that as many as 2,126 people should live in this place in 1931. The "Dubash Kinar" which is the source of water-supply to the lower fort contains a small quantity of water at great depth. The lower fort or old pēta now consists of a few houses around the temple. The few old buildings that still remain are used for the hospital and the police station, and nothing of Major Glover's bungalow remains except the basement and a few crumbling walls. Some of the shelters for the sentries can still be seen. The writer ascended the durgam by the foot-path from the lower fort and found that in the cave of Dūrvasa Rishi, half way up, some sort of worship was kept up by a Satāni. The cave is broad at its mouth in which there is a small *jonai* (which was dry at the time) but tapers to a point at a height of a few yards from which a circular hole leads, no one knows where. A sort of *lingam* set up at the entrance to this hole represents Durvasa Rishi and puja is offered to it.

The old buildings in the fort are generally well-preserved, but cracks have appeared in many of their walls and on their roofs. On the top-most peak, which is difficult to approach, is a stone platform which is a fixed point in the Trignometrical Survey of India. From this can be had a good view of the country, its numerous verdure-clad hills, its winding ghat roads, the Pagoda hill of Hosūr and the Krishnagiri rock. Some ancient inscriptions on the bare gneiss were visible on the peak, but parts of them have been broken up for stones by the contractor who repaired the platform mentioned above. The story of the suicide of Jagadēva Rāya's daughter-in-law relates to this place and deserves mention. The lady, Bālēswari, was seated one day in her apartment in a state of dishabille after her bath, drying her hair, when her father-in-law entered hastily without notice. Her modesty received such a rude shock that she committed suicide by throwing herself from the summit of the durgam. A temple with an idol called after her has been built at the spot where she fell.

Doveton's garden is now owned by the mittadar's relations, but it has fallen on evil times, and all the fruit trees have disappeared except a few coconuts. The tract between the *para-well* and the new pēta is now completely deserted and is ploughed up and cultivated with dry crops. The Idga and tomb built by Major Glover are objects of worship, and Col. Doveton's well supplies water to a great part of the village. The village munsif who was Mr. Richards' authority on the local traditions was still living in 1929 nearly eighty years old and repeated the stories about Major John Glover and other European army officers and deplored the present condition of this once famous military station. A sketch of Rāyakōta finds a place in Welsh's Military Reminiscences.

Tali. *Page* 160, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—Tali possesses an excellent climate which earned for it the nick-name of "Little England." It is connected with Arekal, Gummalapuram and Jaulagiri by a famine road and its chief trade is in grains.

Tirtam. *Page* 160, *paragraphs* 3 *to* 5 *and page* 161, *paragraph* 1.—The account of Tirtam should come under Krishnagiri taluk to which the village was added in 1910.

Vēppanapalli. *Page* 161, *paragraphs* 3 *to* 5.—The village of Veppanapalli must also go under Krishnagiri taluk in which it was included at the revision of taluks in 1910.

II.—BĀRAMAHĀL—KRISHNAGIRI TALUK.

Page 162, *paragraph* 2.—*For* the last sentence *substitute* the following:—

The western half of the taluk is drained by the Pennaiyār and the Mārkanda-nadi, and the eastern half is traversed by the Sandūr, Mattūr and Bargūr rivers and merges into the level plains of Uttankarai and Tiruppattūr taluks. The last three rivers were once perennial, but as a result of the failure of rains for several years on end they hardly contain any water now except in the wet weather, and the coconut topes on the banks of these rivers, where they still exist, are parched up and contain only dead or dying palms.

Paragraph 3.—*Delete* the third and fourth sentences, as Rāyakōta is not now included in this taluk.

Irrigation. *Page* 164, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—There has been little rain in the taluk since fasli 1326, and the Pennaiyar and the Sandūr, Mattūr and Bargūr tributaries of the Pāmbār, run only for a few days in the year. In the Pennaiyār there is no flow for more than 20 or 30 days in a year and even the springs in the river-bed have failed. The value of lands on the banks of the river has therefore fallen considerably, and the lands to the south of Kāvēripatnam are no longer the richest in the taluk.

Forests. *Paragraph* 2.—*Substitute for* the first sentence the following:—

The area covered by forest reserves is 30,880 acres, forming one range and one working circle.

Add the following after the tabular statement:—

The forest areas specified below were handed over to panchayats from 1st November 1922:—

No. and name.	Area. ACS.
122 Vartana-halli	2,032
64 Thogara-palli	900
123 Tattakkal	857

Paragraph 3.—*Delete* the third sentence. Communications.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—The extraction of gingelly oil is the largest industry in Kāvēripatnam; it is largely exported to Madras, Salem, Trichinopoly and other places. Industries.

Page 165, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Mangoes and grapes are exported to the Central Provinces and Bombay, and charcoal from Mahārāja-gadai to Madras and Salem. Rice is imported from Ellore and Burma rice from Madras. Trade.

Page 166, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The village is now connected with Bargūr railway station by a road. Jagadevipālaiyam.

Page 171.—*Add* after paragraph 4 the following new paragraph :—

The village had a population of 3,570 in 1921 as against 10,000 in 1911, the reason for this decrease being that the village was evacuated owing to plague during the 1921 census. The population in 1931 was 6,979. There are nearly 150 country mills worked by bullocks for the extraction of gingelly oil, and about 500 two-gallon tins of it are exported daily. The Vaniyars are Rettai Chekkars, wear the sacred thread and are strict vegetarians, owning allegiance to the Siva mutt at Mullindram in North Arcot. Weaving as a house industry has not been a success in this village, and there are only 50 looms now while there were over 200 before, weavers having turned traders or agriculturists. Even the few who actually weave refuse to adopt improved methods of work. The present village lies outside the site of the old fort, only the Kōttai (or fort) Venkataramanaswami temple being within it. Traces of the fort wall are still visible, but are thickly overgrown with prickly pear. Old pottery, stone vessels and brick work are still unearthed while digging within the limits of the old fort, which lies to the east of the Dharmapuri road. Kāvēripatnam.

There are a police station, a higher grade elementary school, a local fund dispensary and a post and telegraph office in the village, which is a major union. A large plot of land to the west of the Dharmapuri road has been acquired by the taluk board and plotted and demarcated for village extension.

Page 172.—*Add* to paragraph 4 :—

Population in 1931 was 12,850. The building in which the District Munsif's Court is located is believed to have been the residence of one of the officers of the garrison, and a stone revetted tank within a furlong from it goes by the name of Graham Sahib's tank. Krishnagiri

Add the following new paragraphs after paragraph 5 :—

The old pēta is much cramped and the streets and lanes very narrow, and there is a great scarcity of water in the town.

There are only a few wells (several feet deep) at which crowds of women can be seen morning and evening trying to fill their pots, drawing out a few ounces of water each time with their small brass chembus. When the tanks around the town receive their supply after the rains the difficulty is less.

The Government hospital and the District Board high school are situated between the old and the new pēta, and the railway station is almost opposite. The taluk office which was located in the new pēta until a few years ago has now been removed to a building constructed on the standard plan near the district munsif's court, and accommodates the sub-jail and the sub-magistrate's office. The chief industry is the manufacture of gingelly oil in crude wooden oil-presses worked by bullocks, of which about a hundred exist in the old peta, the oil being mostly exported.

The district munsif has jurisdiction over the Hosūr taluk also, and holds his court periodically at the latter place. The hamlet to the south of the durgam is inhabited by descendants of the sepoys who followed the Maharatta invaders of the 17th century and of their camp followers; there are also a few Maharatta families in the old peta itself.

Page 173.—*Add* to paragraph 1:—

The new town, Daulatabad, has broad streets and is well-planned. The founder Lakshman Rao is said to have built the Vishnu and Hanuman temples at the east and west end of the agraharam where he built his own house, which is now in ruins and choked with prickly pear. These and the half-filled wells on its site harbour vipers, and their half-ruined walls in the midst of inhabited quarters give cover to thieves at night and serve as latrines by day. Lakshman Rao's descendants dare not build on them or sell the sites, as there is a belief among them that their illustrious ancestor had buried treasure under it and that to part with it would be disastrous to the family. A portion of the old taluk office building is occupied by the village chavadi, and the sub-registrar's office is built on a part of the site, though the rest of the old building is in ruins. A deep tank, well revetted with stone, near the Hanuman temple, and called the Rayar tank after Lakshman Rao who built it, once supplied water to this part of the town, but it has become neglected now. The town is a centre for motor traffic.

Page 178, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The medal is still in the possession of Khan Bahadur Habib-ul-lah Sahib, the grandson of the donee, who is now (1929) a venerable old man.

Mattūr. *Page* 181, *paragraph* 4.—*Add* :—There are a police station, post office, a rural dispensary and local fund school here. Since the construction of the bridge across the Pennaiyar at Kāvēripatnam the Madras-Calicut trunk road does not pass

through this village. Ground nut and dhal are the chief articles of trade, and there is extensive manufacture of palmyra jaggery by the Shanars of the neighbourhood.

Page 181, *last paragraph, to page* 188, *first paragraph.*—The notes on Rāyakōta should go above those of Sūlagiri at page 157 under Hosūr taluk.

DHARMAPURI TALUK.

Page 192, *paragraph* 4.—*Substitute* :—As in Krishnagiri, the mittas are numerous but small. They numbered 13 in 1883 and had split up into 25 by 1912. In 1925 the number rose to 38, and in 1929 there was further splitting up and there were 42 mittas. For the list of them and their peishkash in 1926 see page 40 above. The subsequent changes are mentioned below :—Belagarahalli, peishkash Rs. 688, was split up into Belagarahalli (Rs. 572) and Chennanaballi (Rs. 116); Hanumanthapuram (Rs. 563) into Hanumanthapuram (Rs. 452) and Bathalahalli (Rs. 111); Kannanūr (Rs. 239) into Kannanūr (Rs. 211) and Kottai Adimuttu (Rs. 28); and Machinayakanahalli (Rs. 522) into Machinayakanahalli (Rs. 329) and Kodangihalli (Rs. 193). Mittas.

Page 193, *paragraph* 2.—*Substitute* :—The area under reserved forest is 452,901 acres, of which an extent of 2,118 acres has been placed under the control of forest panchayats. Forests.

Page 194, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—Motor buses ply on all the roads and connect Dharmapuri with all the important places in the district. The road from Pennāgaram to Perumbalai is not in a good condition and its opening has not stimulated the "fading prosperity" of Pennagaram or brought about any great economic revolution in the villages enroute, as was foretold. Communications.

Page 195, *penultimate paragraph.*—*Add* :—The Adamankottai tank has not had a good supply for about ten years prior to 1929, and the lands under it are therefore no longer valuable. The Brahman agrahāram has been very much reduced by emigration, and the whole village is shabby and dilapidated. There is a police station, which, with the village school, is accommodated in an old Orr's choultry. Adamankottai.

Page 196, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The Madras-Calicut road runs through the site of the old fort separating the principal Siva and Vishnu temples on the east from the present village on the west of the road. That there were Jains among the old inhabitants is evident from the existence of Jain sculptures in the village, one of which stands facing the road to the west of the Bhairava temple.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The Kāliamman *jatra* is said to attract several thousand visitors, its chief trade being in cattle. Some old paintings representing scenes from the Puranas are found on the ceiling in the Māhamantapam of the Sōmēswara temple. The Sōlēswara temple appears deserted and is the haunt of numberless bats.

Kōvilur. *Page* 197, *paragraph* 5.—*Add* :—The new church at Kōvilur has not yet been completed (1929). The priest in charge explains that the chief difficulty in its completion is the want of suitable water for making mortar. Water, he explains, has been the bane of the village, and repeated attempts to get it have been futile. For want of water and work about 2,000 of his flock had migrated to Penang in 1928, and for the same reason an equal number were expected to leave the village for Penang in 1929-30. Guinea-worm has been another misfortune from which the village suffers.

There is on the outskirts of the village the grave of a European lady, called by the villagers Suzanna, the wife of an army officer, who died in this village while her husband was engaged in certain military manœuvres in this part of the country during the Mysore Wars. It appears that he gave the headman of the Vaduga Vannan community (who are Christians) a large sum of money for maintaining the tomb, and every year on a particular day the Vannans have a feast over the tomb. The full name of this lady is, however, not clear, nor was the priest able to get it from the oldest among his flock.

Dharmapuri. *Paragraph* 6.—*Add* :—All these places are now served by buses, and can be reached in a few hours from Dharmapuri. Its population at the census of 1931 was 14,815.

Page 198, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The taluk office is at the end of the main bazaar street; in the same compound are the revenue divisional office, the district munsif's court, the sub-magistrate's office and the sub-jail. The post office is now located in a new building opposite to the travellers' bungalow, which is at the point where the road to Pennāgaram takes off from the Madras-Calicut trunk road. The high school, the hospital and the forest range office adjoin this bungalow, and are close to the Munro monumental pillar erected by Government on the trunk road where it enters the town and meets the Morappūr road. The pillar stands a few yards from a stone-revetted well, about a hundred feet square, now known as Miran Sahib's well, but believed by the inhabitants to be the Munro's well referred to by that great general in his letter to his sister (Gleig's Life of Munro, Vol. I, p. 227).

Page 199, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The banker whose name is mentioned above is dead, and his son carries on the business, which is not, however, so large or so widespread as his father's.

There is a local *nidhi* and more than one co-operative bank in the village.

Paragraph 3.—*Add*:—The compound all round the temple has been floored with long and thick stone slabs, which have covered up or injured the inscription in the lower portion of the plinth of the temple. It was inappropriate to have a stone flooring even otherwise, as devotees cannot make their rounds of the temple when the sun is high, as the floor gets heated very soon.

Page 201.—*Add* the following new paragraph after paragraph 2 :—

This Mirān Sāhib's tank is near the site of his house, and traces of a fruit garden on its banks are still visible; but the objection to accept this well as Munro's is that it and the garden are not sheltered on one side by "a lofty range of mountains", though the aged grove of mangoes referred to must have disappeared a few years after that letter was written. The nearest range of mountains (the Mūkkanūr range) is at least eight miles away, but, as a garden was admittedly made by Munro *near* Dharmapuri, his description that it was sheltered by a lofty range of mountains cannot be understood as meaning that the range was quite close. The well 100 feet square, with stone steps, traces of the garden and the site of his residence are all close together, and the well, notwithstanding the evolution of its name from Munro Sahib to Miran Sahib's well, might easily, have been identified as the old Bāramahāl Collector's well and preserved. It is the source of water-supply to this part of the town. To transport Munro's garden to the Tōppūr pass, 13 miles away on the road to Salem, where there is a small well said to have been built by him, apparently for use of way-farers, is also impossible, as it will then not be "*near*" Dharmapuri.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—The old trees on the bank of Narasayyar's tank have now disappeared, only a few stumps and a large number of *nagakals* around them being left. The tank itself rarely receives a good supply of water and is dry except for a small muddy puddle at the bottom, and the stone revetment has given way in many places Narasayyar's descendants have left the village long ago, and, though his well is suspected in some quarters to have been Munro's*, it is not one but several hundred feet square and can hardly have "lost the name of the good Collector and taken that of the bad sarishtadar".

Page 205.—*Add* the following new paragraph after the first two lines :—

The town has extended on the west and the large plot of land that adjoins the public offices on the east has been largely built upon, and several decent-looking houses have sprung up. The town.

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* Vide Mr. J. J. Cotton's report, page 5, in G.O. No. 914, Public, dated 30th November 1905.

Hogēnakal. *Page* 206, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Pilgrims who wish to bathe at the falls prefer the left arm of the river which splits up into two channels. These flow with less force and there is a flight of steps leading to the bottom of one of them where railings protect the bathers from being washed down by sneering and foaming rapids. Water here rushes between two walls of granite rock so narrow that local people call it *Meka-datu* or Goat's leap. The real Goat's-leap is, however, 20 miles higher up. (vide p. xlviii). When the river is low there are only two falls, the Brahma-kundam, or the big fall, and the Gnana-tirtham where there is the railing provided for the use of the bathers. There is a legend that a local chief named Irupala Nāyak had a swing below an overhanging rock on the right bank and that in one of his moods he allowed a Dombara woman who exhibited her acrobatic feats from the left bank to climb a tall bamboo and with one long swing to land on his lap. This freakish conduct in the sight of the Brahma-kundam so shocked his master the Raja of Mysore when he heard of it that he immediately ordered that the poligar's head should be cut off and thrown into the river, which was done. Elephants from the Alambādi forests on the opposite bank are known to cross the river in summer and go up to Kempakēri where there is good bamboo forest. The island below the falls is the best place from which to see them and the view is magnificent when the river is in full flood. The island can be reached by crossing the left arm of the river in a coracle. The cloud of spray is so heavy that the inquisitive visitor will soon be drenched, but he will be amply repaid by the remarkable sight that awaits him, of swirling floods rushing in foaming rapids and broken falls into the deep straight canons nearly half a mile long.

Page 207, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—There is no proposal at present to utilize the potential energy of the falls. When the Mēttūr dam is completed the reservoir is expected to extend up to this point.

Pālakōdu. *Page* 209, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* ;—The village had a population of 7,389 in 1931. It is called Pālakōdu because it is at the entrance of the important pass leading to the Bālaghāt.

Pennāgaram. *Page* 210, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The village showed much increase in population (4,088) in 1931. It is the headquarters of a deputy tahsildar, a sub-registrar and of a police circle. The Lingayats mostly emigrated into the Mysore State even before the great famine of 1876—78, and there are only a few families left now. There is regular bus service between this village and Dharmapuri, and pilgrims bound for Hogēnakal halt in this village *en route*.

Tōppur. *Page* 214, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The defects in this identification are that the tank is not a hundred feet square on the surface and that it is not near enough to Dharmapuri for Munro to have visited it and spent an hour daily in it when staying at Dharmapuri.

ŪTTANKARAI TALUK.

Page 214, *paragraph* 5.—*Substitute for* the second sentence the following:— Boundaries.

Dharmapuri taluk lies to the west, Ōmalūr to the south-west, Salem and Āttūr to the south, Krishnagiri and Tiruppattūr taluk of North Ārcōt to the north, and Tiruvannāmalai taluk of North Arcōt to the east.

Page 218, *paragraph* 1, *second sentence*.—*Substitute*:—The stations are seven in number, viz., Sāmalpatti, Dāsampatti, Doddampatti, Morappūr, Thonglūr, Buddireddipatti and Bommidi. The taluk has the smallest road mileage in the district and some of the roads are provided with avenues. In the road between Uttankarai and Singārapet the trees towards the latter village are very handsome, towering up and curving over to meet in the centre in a way that suggests the arches of an old-world abbey. Communications.

Page 219, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—The station was the scene of a disastrous railway collision on the night of the 13th December 1920. A goods train was being shunted on the main line of the station yard when the Madras-Mēttupālaiyam mail travelling at a high speed entered the station yard in defiance of signals and collided with the goods train, causing serious loss of life and property. According to official reports 40 persons were killed while many more were injured. The driver of the mail train was prosecuted and convicted for his rash and negligent act. Bommidi.

The shandy here is the biggest in the taluk and is the chief centre of trade for the forest produce from the Shevaroys.

Page 220, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—The village is uninhabited and derives its name from a spring in the bed of the Pennaiyār closeby. This spring is enclosed by a structure of brick and chunam about 5 feet high, and the water bubbles out over the top of the structure, from which it may be inferred that the spring is derived from an elevated rock strata and is independent of the river supply. The water in it is, however, highly coloured, has a distinctly copper taste, and is believed to be very malarial. Hanumatīrtham.

Page 221, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The taluk headquarters has finally been fixed in this village, and a taluk office of the usual type design has been built, which contains accommodation for the sub-magistrate, sub-jail, sub-registrar and police station. The old shandy site has been granted for town extension. Harūr.

Paragraph 4.—*Add*:—The mittadar's bungalow is in a fair state of preservation and in the occupation of one of the descendants of Balaji Rao who owns the mitta. The Orr's choultry is also kept in a good condition but is no longer a place of importance, the trunk road from Madras to Calicut having been Irumattūr.

diverted, on the construction of the bridge at Kāvēripatnam, via Dharmapuri and the Tōppūr pass.

Kambaya-nallūr.

Page 222, *paragraph* 5.—*Add* :—The old mittadar's residence, a three-storeyed building, has been deserted by its owner, a grandson of Balaji Rao who built it, and is now a danger to the neighbourhood. The garden with its summer house has also suffered through neglect and is overgrown with tamarind trees and the ubiquitous prickly pear. The well is now in ruins. Another grandson of Balaji Rao who owns the Ichambādi mitta resides in Kambayanallūr, while the third branch is represented by the mittadar of Irumattūr. The mittadars have been hard hit by successive years of drought, the drying up of the river, and the miserable condition of the crops, and have run into debt like many other mittadars of the district. There is a police station in the village.

Page 223, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Traces of Captain Irton's bungalow can still be seen on the bank of the river opposite to the present village. His excursions in a basket boat were made on this river which until a few years ago was perennial and had extensive cocoanut topes on both banks. The military camping ground (Ranuva-kollai) was on the same bank as the village and, like the site of the old fort, overgrown with prickly pear. Dēsināthēswara temple is the only building standing in the fort, and contains inscriptions of the Chōla, Hoysāla and Vijayanagar periods, 12th to 15th century A.D.

Morappūr.

Page 226, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The railway station bears an evil name for malaria, and the village closeby therefore shows no indication of any possible extension. The place is connected with Harūr by bus, and with Dharmapuri and Hōsūr by the feeder railway.

Tenkarai-kōttai.

Page 228, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The village is a melancholy example of departed glories; its prestige is gone and a more poverty-striken place it is impossible to find. The "Queen's bath" and fragments of the fort wall are still standing and the fire-walking ceremony at the annual festival in the Draupadi Amman temple still attracts crowds of devotees. It is perhaps only natural that a place with so sad a history (paragraph 2) should become desolate.

Tirta-malai.

Page 230, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* after the second sentence :—Chila Naick's fort is accessible, but, owing to its precipitous crags, the ascent is attended with considerable danger; and even to those who with "naked feet and clinging hands try to scale its summit the very zephyrs themselves threaten to hurl the adventurers into the yawning gulf below".*

* LeFanu's *Salem District Manual*, Vol. II, p. 272.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—For an account of the legends connected with each *tirtham*, please see LeFanu's *Salem District Manual*, Vol. II, pp. 272 and 273.

Page 231, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The taluk headquarters has been permanently transferred to Harūr. The village, however, contains the offices of the deputy tahsildar and a sub-registrar, a local fund dispensary and a police station. The excellent camping topes have been ruined by a continuous drought for two decades. The travellers' bungalow is one of Orr's numerous public buildings. Uttankarai.

III.—TĀLAGHĀT—SALEM TALUK.

Part II, page 231, *paragraph* 4.—In the third line *substitute* "Rāsipuram" *for* "Nāmakkal" and *delete* the words "of the Trichinopoly district." Salem taluk.

Substitute the following *for* the second sentence :—Its greatest length from north to south is 36 miles and from east to west, 29 miles.

Page 232, *paragraph* 1, *line* 1.—*Substitute* the following :— "for instance, the valley in which Salem lies; in".

Line 2.—*For* the word "Rāsipuram" *substitute* "Mallūr."

Line 14.—After the word "Kedda-malai" *add* "of Rāsipuram taluk".

Lines 15 *to* 19 *(the penultimate sentence of the paragraph).*—*Delete.*

Page 233, *paragraph* 2.—*Remove* from the tabular statement under Salem East Range the following forests :—Manjavâdi, Pudu-patti Bōda-malai and Māllūr, and from that under Salem West Range Nagara-malai. Forest.

Page 234, *paragraph* 1.—*Substitute* :—There are five railway stations in the taluk, Salem Junction (formerly called Sūramangalam), Ariyanūr and Vembadithalam on the main line, and Salem Market and Salem Town on the branch line. The first (Salem Junction), 207 miles from Madras, and Salem Market are of course the busiest stations in the district, the rest, except Salem Town, being insignificant. Communications.

Paragraph 2, *second sentence.*—*Substitute* :—The Salem-Ōmalūr and Salem-Tiruchengōdu roads are next in importance.

Fourth and fifth sentences.—*Delete.*

Paragraph 3, *lines* 5 *to* 8 (*sentences* 4 *and* 5).—*Delete*, as they relate to Rāsipuram taluk. Industries.

Trade.

Paragraph 4.—*Substitute*:—The chief markets are held on Sundays at Āttayāmpatti and Singipuram, on Mondays at Bēlūr, on Tuesdays at Shevapet, on Wednesdays at Tirumalagiri and Kāttuveppilaipatti, and on Thursdays at Ayōdhya-patnam. Shevapet brings in on an average about Rs. 7,747 a year to the Salem Municipality. Of equal importance are the shandies at Panamarathupatti (Monday), Mallūr and Elampillai (Thursday) and Uttamasōlapuram (Saturday). On the Shevaroys there are markets on Sundays at Yercaud and Nāgalūr.

Paragraph 5.—*Delete* the last sentence.

Agrahāra Nātta-mangalam.

Page 235, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* the following new paragraph after it:—

Agrahāra Nāttamangalam, 9 miles to the east of Salem town, derives its name from a certain Nattar who was the first to settle in it. The village was originally a "sarva manyam" granted to Brahmins. Tippu Sultan converted it into a Jodi agraharam inām. Part of it was enfranchised and was called Sarkar Nāttamangalam. The present inamdar purchased the estate in a revenue sale as the grantees (Brahmans) failed to pay the quit-rent. The bulk of the population is Roman Catholic and their occupation agriculture. There are a church, a convent with an orphanage, and an elementary school; the nuns belong to the Order of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

Āttayāmpatti.

Paragraph 2, *line* 6.—*For* the word "firka" *substitute* "taluk."

Add at the end of paragraph:—There is a brisk trade at the market in goats and untanned skins.

Ayōdhyā-patnam.

Paragraph 3.—*Add*:—Tirumala Nāyaka of Madura had no sons, so that the figures in the Mahamantapam represent perhaps some local poligar or chieftain who built the temple. There are also two other carvings which cannot be identified. The population of the village in 1931 was 2,325.

Bēlūr.

The account of Bēlūr at page 297, Āttūr taluk, must come after this paragraph, as the village is now included in this taluk.

Page 236.—*Retain* the first paragraph and *carry* the rest to the Rāsipuram taluk, as Nāmagiripet and Rāsipuram are not now in the Salem taluk.

Salem City.

Page 237, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—But the following note on the river at Salem and its banks in the District Manual is no longer a correct picture:—"The banks partly aligned and clothed in emerald turf . . . form a most agreeable promenade, enlivened by groups of the townsfolk performing their ablutions and exchanging gossip; the bright coloured cloths and graceful figures of the fairer bathers unite with the glancing water to form a most charming picture." Fresh water flows in the river only for a few days in a year, immediately

after rain, and for the rest of the time the stream in and near the town carries merely sewage water, and only recently are attempts being made to direct this most unwholesome stream into masonry channels.

Page 239, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The old municipal hospital is now used as the residence of the district surgeon. The District Board president and engineer have separate office buildings of their own, so that the former does not hold his meetings nor the latter his office in the town hall as they used to do before. The Government hospital to the west of Christ Church, and the maternity hospital opposite the Collector's office are other new public buildings worthy of notice. The town is connected by bus with all the taluk headquarters and other important centres of trade. **Public buildings.**

Page 240, *paragraph* 2.—*For* the second and third sentences *substitute* the following:—In the north-west of the compound stood the old church begun in 1831 and completed in the following year by Mr. Crisp. When the new church was built it was used as a girls' school, but was finally abandoned in 1924 as it was pronounced to be in a dangerous condition. **London Mission.**

Paragraph 2, *third line from bottom.*—After the words "Mrs. Dignum," *add*:—"and Mr. Lechler lies buried in a tomb near the site of the old church."

For the last clause *substitute*:—Since then it has had several additions made to it, and a row of new class rooms has been built. In 1923 the Y.M.C.A. building standing near the entrance gate was allotted for the residence of the Principal and a new primary school building was erected on the Shevapet side of the church. The bungalows for the missionaries are on the Yercaud road.

Page 240, *last paragraph.*—*Substitute for* the second sentence the following:—Shēvapet or Salem market railway station on the branch line lies only a short distance from this busy thoroughfare, though a fine road also connects with Suramangalam, the railway station. **Shevapet.**

Page 243, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—The Salem Town railway station is near Mettu street, and between the railway line and the river have sprung up several streets with new and well-built houses. Being near the public offices and the railway station, this quarter of the town is popular among officers, clerks and lawyers. **Mettu street.**

Page 246, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The triangle formed by the Salem-Yercaud, Salem-Ōmalūr and the cross-cut road from the former to Sūramangalam railway station has been an excellent site for town extensions, and the first group of garden houses **North Salem.**

that has sprung up in it is called Sivaswamipuram in honour of an Indian member of the Madras Government.

Population. *Page* 247, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The census figure for 1921 was again spoiled by plague, and the total returned, 52,244, was 11·7 per cent less than the population (59,153) returned in 1911 another year of plague. The town has been happily free of plague for a considerable time now and returned a population of 102,179 in 1931.

Page 253, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* as a separate paragraph :—

There was a recurrence of the Hindu-Muslim trouble in the town in 1928. The Hindus asserted their right to play music in their processions along Kurumbar street, but the Muhammadans objected to the playing of music while they passed the Muhamadpura mosque in that street. Feelings ran high and a serious breach was feared. There was a conference of leaders of both communities which was also attended by the authorities and a compromise was effected, the Hindus agreeing to stop music in their processions on particular days and at certain hours.

Yelampillai. **Yelampillai,** a village 14 miles to the south of Salem town and connected with it by a metalled road, is two miles from Vembadithalam railway station.

The origin of the name (which means young person) is explained as follows in the Stalapuranam of the Karapuranathar temple at Uttamasōlapuram. A guru and an aged disciple of his were camping on the Kanja-malai hills. One day while the former was away and the disciple was cooking his food he made use of a stick for stirring the boiling rice and the medicinal virtue of the twig was such that it turned the old man who partook of the food young. This village where the miracle occurred was accordingly renamed Yelampillai.

The inhabitants are chiefly Kanarese-speaking Dēvāngas and their chief occupation is weaving. The village is growing in population and commercial importance. Cotton cloths and imitation-silk sarees are manufactured here and are exported to distant places. There are a few old temples to Vishnu and Vinayaga, and one to Choudēswari, the patron deity of the weavers. There are two taluk board schools, one for boys and one for girls, and a post office.

ŌMALŪR TALUK.

Ōmalūr. *Part II, page* 256, *paragraph* 5.—*For* the second sentence *substitute* :—On the north is the Dharmapuri taluk from which it is separated by the Tōppūr river, and on the west the new Mēttūr taluk.

In the last sentence, *for* the figure "24" *read* "22".

Page 258, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—There is a proposal to divert the Madras-Calicut trunk road *via* Mēttūr. The railway connecting Salem and Mēttūr passes through this taluk for a great part of its length and Ōmalūr and Mecheri Road are two of the railway stations. A flag station is proposed to be opened half-way between these two at Tholasampatti. Communications.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—Jalakantāpuram and Vanavāsi are equally good centres of weaving. Industries.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—There is now a great demand for these potstone vessels in Malabar, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to get steatite of the right quality now, as some of the quarries are becoming depleted.

Page 259, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—There is now no trace of the ancient palace of the Gatti Mudaliyars. Amarakundi.

Enadi, population 5,110 in 1931, consists of several hamlets, the principal village now consisting of only an Ādi-Drāvida *chēri*. The stones for the large and well-sculptured monolithic pillars of red granite that lie strewn about in front of the Tāramangalam temple were brought from the hills near this village. There are also a few quarries of good steatite from which potstone vessels and toys are made and exported to the neighbouring districts. There is a Vishnu temple called Chinna Tirupati with a beautiful tank in front. The village is reached from the Ōmalūr-Dharmapuri road by a pathway which is much neglected. Enadi.

Page 260, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—There is great scarcity of water in this village and the level of the water is at least 35 feet in the village wells. The village itself contains no temple of Jalakantēswara, as its name would imply. Jalakantapuram.

Page 261, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—Guinea-worm is still prevalent and will continue to be so until all the step-wells are converted into draw-wells. Mēchēri.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The road from Mēttūr to Salem passes through Nangavalli and, after the Salem-Mēttūr railway, is not used for heavy traffic. Buses ply between it and Salem. Nangavalli.

Page 262, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The village though the head-quarters of a taluk shows no signs of expansion. It is a railway station on the Salem-Mēttūr line. The village seems to have been a favourite of Munro who was fond of camping here, and was called by him Wamlēre. It stands on the high road from Salem to Bangalore. An account of the high school appears at page xxxvii. Ōmalūr.

Page 263, *paragraph* 5.—*Add* :—The old cutcherry is no longer used as a chatram, but accommodates a boys' and a girls' school. The fine sculptured pillars for the thousand-pillared mantapam Tāramangalam.

proposed to be built by the last of the Gatti Mudaliyars lie buried under this chatram and also strewn about the village and in front of the Kailāsanādha temple; some that lie half-buried display workmanship of a high order.

Paragraph 7.—*Add* :—The weavers' bank was closed soon after it was started as a result of defalcations by the bank officials.

Page 265, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—In the pillars supporting the Mahāmantapam are sculptured figures of a few of the Gatti Mudaliyars who helped in the building of the temple, and of their wives, and on two of the pillars at the entrance are carved the figures of Rama with a bow and arrow and of Vāli and Sugreeva fighting. The peculiarity of these two sets of sculptures is that from the former you can see the latter but not *vice versa*, an arrangement which supports the story in the great epic that Rama aimed his arrow at Vali from a place of concealment. There is a statue of a lady on the wall close by, in which the sculptor has displayed very great skill: it is said to represent the sister of one of the Gatti Mudaliyars who was a great devotee of the temple.

Page 266, *paragraph* 4.—*Add* :—In the smaller tank Brahmans were allowed to bathe and offer their morning prayers. Apparently they claimed it as theirs as having been given to them exclusively in 1290 A.D. by the Mudalis of Tāramangalam, one of whom was Illamandai, the builder of the local Illamēswara temple. But owing to the difficulty of getting unpolluted water for drinking by the villagers this custom had to be stopped and the tank reserved for supply of drinking water, a special watchman being put over it by the union. The agraharam has, besides, only four houses left, the owners of the rest having migrated to Salem and Bhavāni in search of employment. The Mudali chief of the place would seem to have also bestowed large extents of land on them as the inscriptions in the two Siva temples would show, but subsequent political changes deprived them of these inams or rendered the lands less valuable, and they were obliged to seek their fortunes elsewhere. It was a great seat of ancient learning, and one of its sages bore the name of Vidyasamudra (ocean of knowledge)*.

Footnote to this page.—*Add* :—The anicut across the Sarabhanganadi at Dasa Vilakku is believed to have been built by a sister of one of the Gatti Mudaliyars, but there are no traces of the old fort that is said to have existed here.

Vanavāsi. *Page* 270.—*Add* after paragraph 1 :—**Vanavasi**, population 5,014 in 1931, is inhabited chiefly by Devangas whose principal occupation is weaving of artificial silk and cotton. There are

* G.E. 30 of 1900.

two tanks under which there is some wet cultivation. The village is said to have been the abode of the Pāndavas during their exile, hence called Vanavāsi, but another derivation of the name is that it is the birthplace of Vanavāsi immortalized in the classical Tamil poem of Sivaprakāsaswāmigal, called *Prabhulinga Leelai*.

MĒTTŪR TALUK.

An account of this taluk may well be prefaced with a history of the great irrigation scheme to which it has given its name, that is the Kāvēri-Mēttūr Project. The Kāvēri, rising near Mercāra in Coorg, drains a considerable area of the western ghats where there is heavy rainfall in the south-west monsoon. This monsoon provides the greater part of the water carried by the river and occasions the highest floods. The river flows generally in a south-easterly direction and after a course of several hundred miles eventually falls into the Bay of Bengal through a series of insignificant mouths. The area drained by the river in its course up to the head of the delta is over 26,000 square miles, an area approximately equal to that of Ireland excluding Ulster. The main river is joined below the Kannambādi Dam in Mysore State by several important tributaries like the Kabbani, Shimsha, Arkavati, Bhavāni, Noyil and Amarāvati. These tributaries, except the Bhavāni which benefits from both monsoons, are mainly fed by the north-east monsoon and hence help to maintain the water level in the main river when the flow tends to diminish owing to the dying away of the south-west monsoon. Mēttūr Taluk

The head of the Kāvēri delta is ten miles west of Trichinopoly. Here the river bifurcates into two large branches. The northern branch is known as the Coleroon while the southern branch retains the name Kāvēri. The southern branch is utilized as the main channel for the supply of irrigation water to the delta. It divides and subdivides into innumerable branches which form a network of distributaries all over the delta. The branch that still retains the name Kāvēri enters the sea reduced to an insignificant stream about eight miles north of Tranquebar.

Irrigation in the Kāvēri delta has been practised from very ancient times. Many Indian works still exist which prove that some of the old enlightened rulers recognized the benefits which flow from irrigation and they must have devoted considerable skill and care to its development. Want of proper control over distribution and floods, however, made the old irrigation systems defective from the first; other causes also helped to undo the good work that had been done. During the century before the advent of British rule the irrigation works had been entirely neglected, and when the East India Company took over the Tanjore district in 1801 irrigation in the delta was rapidly deteriorating. Channels were silting up and lands were left

uncultivated for want of water. Great efforts were made by district officers to remedy this state of affairs, but it was not until 1836 when Sir Arthur Cotton built the Upper Anicut upstream, at the point where the Coleroon and Kāvēri bifurcate, that difficulties of water-supply were overcome. So effective did this prove that a grade wall—the Kāvēri dam—had to be built across the river to curtail the supply and to prevent damage by erosion. Further improvements have been continuously carried out since, the most important of which was the construction of the regulator at the Grand Anicut in 1887 to 1889.

Good results rapidly followed. Land rose in value, assessment on the lands was raised and the general condition of the country and the people improved beyond measure. It was still realized, however, that the supply to the delta was capable of yet greater improvement and that further improvement depended on storage. A dam across the Kāvēri at a suitable site in which to store up the excess waters running to waste during the monsoon and pass them down later when required for irrigation was the obvious solution. This dam is now being built at Mēttūr. The decision to build the dam was not reached without long consideration. A heated argument about the relative merits of a dam across the Kāvēri and the Bhavāni which was started nearly 60 years ago was only settled in 1910 when Government accepted Col. Ellis' proposal to build the dam at Mēttūr. The project was held up by the Great War and by long drawn-out discussions and arbitration with Mysore till 1925, and it was only in that year that a start was made. The first blast was made in the presence of His Excellency Lord Goschen in July 1925 and the scheme so ably drawn up by Col. Ellis was with slight modifications actually initiated.

Details of project.

The project under execution provides for (1) the construction of a dam across the Kāvēri at this village to form a reservoir of effective capacity of 93,500 million cubic feet, the area of the lake to be formed being 59·25 square miles, (2) the construction of a canal and distribution system taking off from the right of the Kāvēri just above the Grand Anicut to supply Kāvēri water to a new area of 301,000 acres, of which 81,000 acres can grow two crops, (3) improving by means of the reservoir the water distribution and supply to the existing wet area in the delta (roughly a million acres) and for increasing in this area the extent of double crop lands by 70,000 acres, (4) providing continuously not less than 10,000 horse-power by turbines supplied with water from the Mēttūr lake, and (5) regulating high flood discharges like that in 1924 in such a way as to materially reduce the damage to the country south of the reservoir. Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts have been urging their claims for a share of the water from this reservoir in order to extend wet cultivation either through the existing channels or by digging new ones. A scheme named after Mr. Moss who prepared the estimates for irrigating 27,000

acres in the Salem district from a reservoir at Nerinjipet, a few miles below Mēttūr, by means of a channel taking off from it on the east, had been considered some years before and finally given up in 1926 in view of the present scheme. The decision has been challenged and an agitation has been carried on against confining the benefits of the scheme to one district; Government directed that careful investigation should be made whether extensions under the existing open head channels in these three districts were not possible. As these orders did not satisfy the Salem district *mirasdars*, a regular investigation has been sanctioned for a channel to join up the Mēttūr reservoir with the east side channel proposed in the abandoned Nerinjipet scheme; a more promising line, if possible, from the reservoir further east from the river; an extension of irrigation under present channels; and, if none of the above schemes was promising, an anicut and canal below Mēttūr above the junction of the Kāvēri and the Bhavāni.* The dam was not originally intended to stand where it is now being built but a mile or so lower down, but after the floods of 1924 the site had to be changed as it was necessary to provide for a larger surplus-weir. Owing to the varying conditions of the soil at these points the construction was delayed and the estimates increased. In view of the possible extension of irrigation in districts other than Tanjore, the tail portion of the canal system in that district has been omitted for the present.

Cost of project.

The estimate for the project including all charges is 737 lakhs of rupees divided between canals (509 lakhs) and head works (228 lakhs). The anticipated revenue will give a net return on the capital invested of over 6 per cent. The actual dividend on the capital invested takes no account of the benefits which must flow from the development and improvement of irrigation in the tract of country that the project will serve. Greater prosperity of the people, better roads, better and more schools, increase of revenue from post and telegraphs are bound to follow. One has only to consider the difference in the material and social well-being of the inhabitants of the Kistna, Gōdāvari and Madura districts before and after the completion of the projects that serve those districts, to realize the benefits which are bound to follow the completion of this great scheme.

Comparison with other world projects.

Possibly the best way to convey a clear idea of the work involved is to compare the Mēttūr dam with other well-known dams. A conception of the rate at which the work is being done can be gained from a comparison of the time taken to complete these dams with the time in which it is hoped to finish the Mēttūr dam.

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* It was however decided in G.O. No. P. 1214-I, dated 14th April 1930, that no schemes for extending Mēttūr Project irrigation to Salem district is practicable and that the proposal to divert part of the Mēttūr water to irrigate any portion of that district must be finally abandoned.

Dam.	Cost in Rs. (thousands).	Masonry in tons (thousands).	Capacity in millions of cubic feet.	Period of construction in years.
Assuan (Egypt)	36,750	1,260	37,600	4
Poona (India)	1,940	...	3,281	...
Tansa (India)	3,080	735	691	5
Periyar (India)	5,000	333	9,300	9
New Croton (America)	21,212	1,550	5,120	14
Cross River (America)	3,830	289	1,760	3
Sennar (Africa)	84,700	988	22,560	7
Kannambādi (India)	24,000	2,000	45,000	16
Bhandardhara (India)	8,400	800	10,086	16
Mettūr (India) under construction	50,900	3,600	93,500	8

In the case of Mēttūr the cost covers not only the dam but all works including housing, water-works, machinery, land acquisition, pay, pension and leave, stationery and printing charges. It is not known if these are included in the cost of the other dams, but very probably not except in the case of Kannambādi. The cost of the New Croton dam does not include cost of land engineering or other charges and these would have appreciably swelled the figure. Though the Mēttūr dam contains nearly three times as much masonry as the famous Assuan dam the period programmed for its construction is relatively much shorter.

The concrete towers.

It will be seen from a study of the data furnished above that the Mēttūr dam works involve a far larger output of concrete than is usually the case. This has been made possible by the use of machinery on a more extensive scale than has hitherto been considered necessary or desirable in India. The concreting towers called the Black tower and the Red tower* are the main features. They stand 306 feet above ground and command the full section of the dam. By their help the concrete will be mixed, elevated to any required height and tipped through a hopper into chutes through which it will fall to its final position in the dam. The towers move along the dam under their own power as each section is completed. The output of the towers and preliminary plant working together is over 3,000 tons a day. It may be difficult to visualize this quantity but a clearer conception of what it implies may perhaps be formed if the enquiring reader studies the subsidiary plant that has been erected which makes it possible. The total amount of cement required is 216,000 tons. A contract for its supply was entered into with the Shahabad Cement Company, and, to avoid double haulage and to avoid the expenses inseparable from road haulage, Mēttūr has been connected with the South Indian Railway main line at Salem.

* The Red and Black towers are similar in design and take their names from their distinctive colour. They were painted different colours to avoid confusion in sorting out the parts for erection.

This connexion, part of which has been paid for from the Project fund, was opened in April 1929.

The Ellis Saddle is a narrow depression in the hills to the east of the dam line, and here is located the outlet for the surplus water of the main reservoir. There will be across the surplus escape a masonry bridge 1,274 feet long, in the form of a concave curve of 800 feet radius consisting of 16 vents and supported by 16 piers, every fourth pier being an abutment pier. The work, estimated to cost 26 lakhs, was started in August 1929 the foundation stone being laid by H.E. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. **The surplus sluice.**

Before the work started Mēttūr was a small unhealthy hamlet situated on the banks of the Kāvēri, 37 miles north of the nearest railway station (Erode). Communication between this and Mēttūr was for the greater part of the way along a bad unmetalled village track practically impassable in the rains. The first problem therefore which the engineers had to solve was to convert the hamlet into a healthy town, of a size sufficient to accommodate the population estimated necessary to build the dam in the scheduled time and to connect this town with the railway by a first-class metalled road over which to transport the thousands of tons of materials required to build first a complete town and then the dam. A careful estimate of the labour required was drawn up and accommodation to house it has been provided. The township has been built on both sides of the river and the two parts, which are now connected by a first-class bridge across the Kāvēri, are known as the Salem and Mēttūr camps. **Mēttūr then and now.**

It may not be out of place to state here that climatic conditions and customs necessitate an expenditure on temporary housing which is certainly greater than would be required for a work of similar size in Europe or America. In the latter provision would be made only for actual workers, but in Mēttūr the families and dependants of the workers have to be provided for. The result is that housing has had to be provided for 10,000 persons, of whom only 6,000 are actual workers. The population in February 1931 was 18,000, the balance being made up of floating labour which comes in from surrounding villages, contractors, shopmen and others.

Government decided that the scale of accommodation for labour should be high, and it may be said that Mēttūr is the most up-to-date industrial centre in the Madras Presidency. An ample supply of pure filtered and chlorinated water is always available and an underground drainage system serves the greater part of Mēttūr camp; flush latrines have been provided for coolies, peons and menials. The quarters and camps are lighted with electricity which is supplied by the Mysore Government from the Hydro-electric station at Sivasamudram. In fact everything that can reasonably be expected has been done by Government to provide accommodation and amenities superior to those

usually considered necessary. The result is that labour is contented and, though not overpaid, is easily got and easily kept.

One of the sights of Mēttūr is the Sunday shandy or market. A special area south of the camp has been walled in, and in the enclosure so formed stalls have been built. Every Sunday thousands flock to the shandy not only from Mēttūr but from all the surrounding villages. Mēttūr shandy is now one of the largest in the neighbourhood.

Administration.

For administrative convenience and to expedite land acquisition proceedings, Mēttūr was at first made a revenue district of the Madras Presidency. The district comprised those parts of Salem and Coimbatore which will be submerged by the lake and a small area downstream of the dam required for the camp, power-houses, repair shops, stores, etc. Municipal affairs are attended to by a committee consisting of two engineers, the health officer and the taluk magistrate, one of whom acts as chairman. The separate collectorate was abolished in July 1929, when the district was made a taluk of the Salem district. The taluk was reduced to a sub-taluk and placed under a deputy tahsildar in 1932.

To look after the health of the camp a large health staff is employed under a qualified health officer; and there is a Government hospital with 32 beds. The medical officer has two assistants of whom one looks after the dispensary in the Salem camp. The water-works and drainage system, like the medical institution, had to be designed for a far greater population than those actually engaged in the works. The workshop and power house are well built and equipped. Other machinery include stone crushers, concrete mixers, air compressors and two 25 K.W. Diesel engines coupled to generators in the power house which ensure a progress of 1,000 tons of concrete per day during the period between exposing sound rock foundations and the completion of the concrete towers.

The Mēttūr taluk.

The Mēttūr taluk measures about 25 miles north to south and 15 east to west and is almost covered with mountains, valleys and rivers and streams. It is made up of ten villages of the Coimbatore district and eleven of Salem as noted below :—

Coimbatore district villages—Kāvēripuram, Alamaratupatti, Tinnapatti, Kōlattur, Singiripatti, Mulakkādu, Sāmballi, Navapatti, Kānnamuchi and Palamalai.

Salem district villages—Gendanahalli, Baddirahalli, Mancharahalli, Inam Jarimangurichi, Nagamalai, Chōlapādi (Dharmapuri), Chōlapādi (Ōmalūr), Gōnūr, Pottanēri—Nallakavandanpatti, Virakkalpūdūr and Kolnayakkanpatti.

Portions of Kāvēripuram, Kōlattūr and Tinnapatti in the former district and of Gendanahalli, Biddurahalli, Mancharapalli, Chōlapādi (Ōmalūr), Gōnūr and Pottanēri-Nallakavandapatti in the latter district, and the entire villages of Mulakādu and Samballi in Coimbatore and Cholappādi (Dharmapuri) in

Salem will be submerged in the reservoir. The total area of the taluk is 235 square miles.

Boundaries. This taluk is bounded on the north by Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district and Dharmapuri taluk of the Salem district, on the east by Dharmapuri and Omalūr taluks of the Salem district, on the south by Tiruchengōdu taluk of the Salem district and the Bhavāni taluk of Coimbatore and on the west also by the Bhavāni taluk.

Land revenue. The total demand under land revenue as per accounts of fasli 1338 is Rs. 30,865 under ryotwari and miscellaneous and Rs. 64 in the whole inam village. The total holdings under ryotwari are :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Dry	33,033	27,059
Wet	60	200

Mittas. There are no mittas in this taluk and only one whole inam village called Jari Mangurichi.

Irrigation. There are only three minor irrigation sources, two tanks and one small stream channel. They are Balasamudram tank in Chōlapādi (Dharmapuri) village with an ayacut of 20·26 acres, Sekkanēri tank with an ayacut of 24·58 acres, and a stream channel with an ayacut of 21·6 acres both in Gonur village.

Forest. The area under reserved forest comprises 20,663 acres in the North Coimbatore division of the Coimbatore district and 4,379 acres in the Central Forest Division of the Salem district. 7,050 acres of forest are under panchayats in the Salem district villages, but in the villages of the old Coimbatore district no forest area has been brought under panchayats. The forest panchayats are in Chōlappādi A and B blocks and Gonur reserves. An extent of 620 acres has been disreserved in Vanavāsi for the use of the villages adversely affected by the project.

Communications. This taluk is connected with Salem by a branch railway line called Mēttūr dam Railway, the distance from the Salem junction to the dam being 26 miles. The dam is about a mile from the Mēttūr Railway station. There is a well maintained road from Erode railway station to Mēttūr via Bhavāni, the distance being 36 miles and along this the Madras-Calicut trunk road may yet be diverted. Another road links Mēttūr with Salem running *via* Nangavalli, but it is not in a good condition between Mēttūr and Nangavalli. The roads from Mēttūr to Kōlattūr and Kāvēripuram are in a very bad state and as they are within the area of submersion are not now being maintained by the Mēttūr Committee, the name by which the body which administers the local affairs of the taluk is called, which is in fact a kind of taluk board for this area.

Mēttūr. **Mēttūr** was a hamlet of Samballi, but its old traces have entirely been wiped out. It contains, besides the offices of the

engineering establishments, the offices of the auditor, tahsildar-magistrate, and health officer, hospital, police station and post office. Churches, temples and mosques have been built to meet the spiritual needs of the residents. The only regret is that in a few years after the dam is built the place will more or less revert to its original state.

Sāmballi. **Sāmballi** is two miles north of Mēttūr on the right bank of the river Kāvēri. This village will be submerged by the reservoir. It now contains two temples, one dedicated to Vishnu and the other to Siva, within an old and decayed fort. It is a Roman Catholic mission station and contains a large Christian population, and a police station. The village, which includes Mēttūr, returned a population of 18,022 in 1931.

Kāvēripuram. **Kāvēripuram,** 10 miles from Mēttūr, also contains a large Christian population, and a number of Kanarese Brahmans. There is an old well-sculptured Siva temple with many inscriptions and an old ruined fort. The fort was formerly of some importance as it stands at the mouth of one of the passes from Mysore and was an outpost of Tirumala Nayak of Madura against the inroads of the Mysoreans. Col. Wood captured it in 1768, and in the following year, after a most spirited defence by Faisan, it was re-taken by Hyder. The fort and pass were points of strategic importance throughout the Mysore wars, the pass being much used for convoys in the final struggle. An interesting account of the Kāvēripuram ghat road is given by Buchanan in his Volume I, pages 406 to 422. There is a weekly market on Mondays. The village will also be submerged by the reservoir. Its population in 1931 was 4,477.

Cholapādi. **Cholapādi** on the bank of the Kāvēri is the only village in the Salem side which will be submerged entirely in the reservoir. For an account of this village see pages 212 and 213, Dharmapuri taluk.

Nerinjipet. **Nerinjipet,** four miles below the dam, is another important Roman Catholic station and contains a police station and a travellers' bungalow. There was formerly at this place a stone anicut across the river. According to Buchanan it was a large place in the 18th century, but the occupants of three hundred houses left the village during the administration of Lord Cornwallis as they were unable to pay the heavy contribution levied by Jamal Khan. Previous to that emigration the place contained many traders and weavers. From the anicut channels, of which traces still remain, took off on either side of the river and irrigated large areas. The anicut is now in ruins.

RĀSIPURAM TALUK.*

On the redistribution of district and taluk areas in 1918 this taluk was carved out of the old Salem and Āttūr taluks.

* This taluk was reduced to a sub-taluk under a deputy tahsildar and attached to the Nāmakkal taluk in 1932.

Ninety-three ryotwari, seven mitta and eight whole inam villages of Salem taluk, and 31 ryotwari and one whole inam village of Āttūr taluk were grouped together to form this new taluk (G.O. No. 641, dated 14th February 1918).

It is bounded on the north by Salem taluk, on the east by Āttūr taluk and the Musiri taluk of the Trichinopoly district, on the south by Nāmakkal taluk and on the west by the Tiruchengōdu taluk. Its greatest length from north to south is 18 miles and from east to west, 30 miles. **Boundaries.**

The taluk is very diversified in aspect; it contains two hill ranges the Bōda-malais and the Kolli-malais, and several isolated hills, the most important of which is the Alawai-malai. The Alawais and the Bōda-malais are separated by the Salem-Nāmakkal road and the Kolli-malais and Bōda-malais by the Rāsipuram-Āttūr road. The latter is a ghat road which crosses the saddle of the Bōda-malais and the Kolli-malais at their meeting point in the village of Ayilpatti. The valley enclosed by these two lofty hill ranges is lovely and fertile; and beyond Mallur on the Salem-Rāsipuram road nature runs wild in a mass of fantastic droogs and hills tumbled about in the utmost disorder. The Alawais are uninhabited on account of their barrenness. The Bōda-malais and the Kolli-malais are inhabited and contain rich cultivation. The former is sparsely wooded and thinly inhabited and its neglect is due to the superior attractions of the Kolli-malais and Shevaroys both in soil and climate. The contours also are less favourable to inhabitants and agriculture, as they mostly run up into sharp narrow ridges and lack the extensive downs and valleys in which the Shevaroys and Kolli-malais abound. The Bōda-malais measure five miles north to south and eleven miles east to west and contain three small villages. The vale of Nāmagiripet, between the Bōda-malais and the Kolli-malais, is closed up on the east by the Ayilpatti *Kanavoy* or ghat but is more open on the west towards Tiruchengōdu and Nāmakkal; right through this valley runs the Salem-Rāsipūram road, and from Rāsipūram the road is continued through the Ayilpatti pass to Āttūr. The Tirumanimuthār crosses the north-west corner of this taluk for a distance of about four miles before it enters the Tiruchengōdu taluk. **Physical features.**

The Kolli-malais themselves, entering from the Nāmakkal taluk, block up the south-east portion of the Rāsipūr taluk for a distance of nine miles north to south and fifteen miles east to west. They rise abruptly from the plains to a height of 4,000 feet on the south, east and west. On the north they are formed of gradual ascending heights, rising from the plains through the villages of Karagudalpatti, Unanthangal, Mullukurichi and Periakōmbai. To the south-west is the massive and lofty dome of Bailnad from which the several valleys on the hills seem to radiate, and these lend themselves to enchanting views. The

highest peak on the Rāsipūram Kolli-malais is Vēttakaramalai (4,663 feet), which contains a Madras Survey trignometrical station. These hills are decidedly malarial but the soil in its seven *nads* (or group of villages) is very fertile. The chief products are rainfed and irrigated paddy, wheat, mustard, cumbu, chōlam and rāgi; plantains, guava, limes, lemons and jack are also extensively grown. Coffee plants are found in small patches here and there. The products find their marketing places chiefly in Thammampatti of the Āttūr taluk, though Pallipatti, Nāmagiripet and Mangalapuram in Rāsipūram taluk, also serve as outlets for these products.

The Alawai hills are otherwise called Sidharmalai. A saint or *Sidhar* is said to have been doing penance here by the side of a spring and is believed to have disappeared in a cave near by. A small temple has been built over the site to which a flight of rough hewn steps leads from the plains. Crowds of Hindus from the surrounding villages visit this temple on new-moon days and bathe in the spring. Another temple to Subrahmanya on the western slope of the hill also attracts a large number of pilgrims from the neighbourhood during "Kārtigai."

Irrigation.

There are 146 irrigation sources in the whole taluk of which 90 are tanks. Eleven of these tanks are controlled by the Public Works Department who maintain also a channel. The others come under minor irrigation sources. On the Kolli-malais perennial springs in the fields themselves render them unfit for dry cultivation, and only paddy is raised on such fields, which are registered as wet lands under springs and are assessed at favourable rates.

Communications.

No railway line passes through the taluk, but the South Indian Railway Company has collected statistics with a view to connect Salem with Trichinopoly. If the scheme matures the taluk will be crossed by a railway line for fifteen miles. The taluk is now well served by roads, the aggregate mileage being 59 of which 53 are metalled. The Kolli-malais contain no roads, but a bridle path from Periakōmbai to Edappulinād is under construction by the Forest Department. The district or taluk boards collect land cess from the hillmen but have practically given them nothing in return; if only they could arrange to construct roads on the hills the plateau would be opened up and the hillmen would get better prices for their products.

Motor buses ply along all the roads and any part of the taluk can be reached in a few hours.

Industries.

Weaving is the chief industry of the taluk. In Rāsipuram town and surrounding villages cotton and silk weaving is carried on on a large scale. Guruswāmipālaiyam, 4½ miles from Rāsipuram on the west, is another great centre of the same industry and in its weekly market silk and cotton clothes

are the chief articles of trade. Artificial silk is largely used in the manufacture of women's cloths and the trade in them is considerable.

The manufacture of brass vessels of various kinds from imported brass plates is the next important industry, and Rāsipuram is the chief centre. Soap-stone quarries on the lower slopes of the Kolli-malais near Mangalāpuram and Easwaramūrthipālaiyam are worked for domestic vessels and toys which are exported to neighbouring districts. The taluk was once noted for its cane jaggery but its production is now declining. Palmyrah jaggery is manufactured at Singalāndapuram, Thoppapatti and Vellālapatti. The tract of country at the foot of the Kolli-malais, from Nāmagiripet southwards *via* Singalandapuram, is said to be rich in iron ores, and a good deal of smelting for iron was carried on in this area until cheap imported iron killed the industry.

Weekly fairs are held in nine villages within the taluk. Rāsipuram has considerable trade in grain, cloths and brass vessels and is the wholesale emporium for the taluk. The chief imports are salt, cholam, cumbu, dhall, ragi, rice, Bengal gram, soapnut and tamarind; mill cloths come from Madras. Brass vessels made in Kumbakonam are also brought here for sale, as they are better polished than the local ones. Trade.

Akkarapatti, population 3,680, is on the right bank of the Tirumanimuttār river, about ten miles to the west of Rāsipūram. It is an important agricultural village with a wet cultivation of over 600 acres and a total land revenue *beriz* of Rs. 5,834. Akkarapatti.

Kākkāvēri, population 3,381, not far from Rāsipuram, is one of the oldest Roman Catholic settlements in the district. The Roman Catholic church here is dedicated to the Lady of Mount Carmel and is in charge of a European priest whose jurisdiction extends over this and Nāmakkal taluk and a portion of Tiruchengōdu taluk. Kākkāvēri.

Madiampatti is another Roman Catholic station, and contains a church dedicated to St. Mary Magdelene. A festival is celebrated here in July which attracts pilgrims from the surrounding districts. An octogenarian French priest, the Rev. Father Bricand, who lives on the church premises, is the founder of all the Roman Catholic churches in this taluk, among which are the churches at Pudupālaiyam dedicated to the Lady of Refuge and at Kosavampatti dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. Madiampatti.

Nāmagiripet. The notes regarding this village at page 236 should come here. It is the headquarters of a revenue and an excise inspector, and contains besides a police station, a rural dispensary and a sub-registrar's office; it has a population of 4,522 (in 1931). The place is noted for the fertility of its soil and the excellence of its agriculture, the chief source of water supply being the Vedagankurichipallam, which is fed by mountain torrents from the Kolli-malais, and assists percolation Nāmagiripet.

in the wells. The rich Vysia merchants of the village still prefer to live in hovels, being afraid to betray their wealth by external show. Its iron works were once famous as the huge mound of ash and cinders near the village would show. The furnaces are now extinct.

Puduchatram.

Puduchatram, a hamlet of Navani which has a total population above 5,080 in its 17 hamlets, stands on the Salem-Nāmakkal road, 6½ miles south-west of Rāsipuram. When motor cars and buses were unknown it was an important station where jatkas used to be changed by travellers from either side, and sometimes travellers were obliged to halt here. The mittādār of Kalyāni, an adjoining village, has built a spacious chatram for the convenience of travellers and endowed sufficient funds for its maintenance. *Bona fide* travellers get, besides comfortable shelter, free rations. There are in it a police station and a sub-registrar's office, and the village is also the headquarters of a revenue inspector and excise sub-inspector.

Pillanallur-Guruswamipalaiyam.

Pillanallur-Guruswamipalaiyam, population 5,103 in 1931, is next to Rāsipūram the most important weaving centre, and lies 4 miles to the west of it. The weavers are mostly Kaikolas, and their goods are sold in the Sunday market here.

Rāsipuram.

Rāsipuram, population 14,438 in 1931, is a place of considerable trade and is the third largest town in the district.

The notes on this village printed at page 236 should come in here. The author of the District Manual calls it Ghazipur and says that that is the correct name of the place and that *Gha* being unpronounceable by Tamils became an aspirate. Being the headquarters of the taluk it contains the offices of the tahsildar, sub-magistrate, forest range officer and sub-registrar. The town lies in the hollow of a cup formed by the Alawais, Boda-malais, Kolli-malais and Naina-malai hills. There is a local fund dispensary and a high school managed by the District Board. The bulk of the population are weavers, Patnūlkars, Devāngas and Sāles; there are also the Vysias. There is in the town a Roman Catholic church dedicated to the Lady of Lourdes.

Singalāndapuram.

Singalāndapuram, population 3,620 in 1931, 4 miles south-east of Rāsipuram, is a mitta village. Iron-smelting was going on here on a large scale formerly; it is now famous for its betel leaves.

Vennandur.

Vennandur, population 4,475, lies on the road from Āttyampatti to Masakālipatti and is distant 8 miles from Rāsipūram. It is the headquarters of a revenue inspector, and its principal industry is weaving, there being about 700 looms engaged in weaving a variety of cotton and silk cloths for men. The goods are sold at Salem and Rāsipūram. The weavers are Kaikola Mudalis by caste.

Yélúr, 4 miles south-west of Puduchatram, had a population of 4,066 in 1931, which shows a tendency to grow. The Salem District Urban Bank has chosen this village as a model for demonstration work in rural reconstruction. It is noteworthy that the Ādi-Drāvida residents of the village show an intelligent interest in the attempts made to ameliorate their condition and co-operate with those who are engaged in improving them. **Yélúr.**

NĀMAKKAL TALUK.

Nāmakkal taluk is bounded on the north by Tiruchengōdu and Rāsipūram taluks, on the east by Musiri taluk of Trichinopoly district, on the south by Karūr and Musiri taluks of the same district, and on the west by the Kāvēri river and the Erode taluk of the Coimbatore district. **Boundaries.**

The taluk had formed part of the Salem district since the British occupation, but was transferred to Trichinopoly district in November 1910 in a reduced form (eight Kombai villages having been excluded from the taluk and included in Musiri taluk of the Trichinopoly district and ten ryotwari and five whole inam villages having been retained in the Salem district and included in the then Salem taluk). The taluk was, however, retransferred to Salem on 1st April 1918, but in a still more reduced state, the villages comprising the Thāthiengārpet revenue inspector's firka having been taken over to the Trichinopoly district. Its present area after the retransfer is 613 square miles. The extreme length of the taluk from north to south is 22 miles and its breadth from east to west is 38 miles.

The north-eastern portion of the taluk is mountainous and the south-western flat, intercepted by a few hillocks here and there. Its general aspect is dreary and uninteresting, the imposing mass of the Kolli-malais and the rugged peaks of Naināmalai being the only redeeming features in the landscape. Coming from Salem we enter the taluk under the spur of Naināmalai which rises to the east of the road. Leaving it behind we see the Nāmakkal Drug 8 or 9 miles off, rising from a level tract of dry land. Beyond Nāmakkal and Valayapatti is the Talamalai range. From Valayapatti in the southern extremity of the taluk a chain of diminutive hills extends in a north-westerly direction for about six miles. South and south-east the Kāvēri whose waters are skilfully diverted enriches the soil, and along the banks of the irrigation channels, groves of plantains and cocoanuts, areca palm and betel vines, refresh the weary gaze. This is the garden of Nāmakkal, the El Dorado of the district, and truly here doth the desert blossom as the rose.* **Physical description.**

The Kolli-malais lie about 10 miles from Nāmakkal and rise rather abruptly from the plains to a height of about 4,000 feet

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* LeFanu's *Salem District Manual*, Vol. II, p. 93.

except on the north where they descend to the low country by long and gently sloping spurs. The highest point in the Kollimalais is 4,663 feet above sea-level, and the plateau in Nāmakkal taluk covering 105 out of 192 square miles is divided into 7 revenue villages.

History. The taluk is not of any historical importance. Before the Christian era, the *Purananuru* and *Sirupanatrupadai* two ancient Tamil works, tell us that Vavil Ōri or Ādan Ōri, one of the seven Vallals, ruled over the Kolli-malais and the surrounding parts, and he is said to have fought with another Vallal, Kari by name, who had his capital on the banks of the Ponnaiyar. The taluk was included in the Kongu-mandalam which was overrun by the Chōlas in the 9th century A.D. and passed on to Vijayanagar under the viceroyalty of Madura. The famous Tamil poet Kambar addresses one of the Chōla kings as " Lord of the Kollimalais that was flowing with honey ". There were poligars at Sēndamangalam and Talamalai, and Poligar Ramachandra Nāyaka of the former was a lieutenant of Tirumala Nāyaka of Madura, during whose time the forts at Sēndamangalam, Paramāti and Nāmakkal would appear to have been built or strengthened. On the fall of the Madura Nāyakas the taluk came under Mysore, passing ultimately from Haider and Tippu to the British in 1792.

Irrigation. The chief sources of irrigation are the Kāvēri channels and tanks under the Tirumani-muttar and Karaipottanar. There are three channels from the Kāveri, the Paramathi Rāja Vāikkal, the Mōhanūr Rāja Vāikkal and the Komārapālaiyam channel. The Paramāthi Rāja Vāikkal is the first Kāvēri channel after the river leaves the Mysore State and has its head at Jēdarpālaiyam. The channel is 22 miles long, and its ayacut 3,669 acres. The Mōhanūr channel, ayacut 1,590 acres, has its head at Nanjai Edayār and is 17 miles long. The third channel carries only the drainage of the first and is 11 miles long with an ayacut of 1,296 acres. These channels are maintained from an irrigation cess paid voluntarily, apart from the land revenue, by the ryots holding lands under them, the rates being Rs. 3 per acre cultivated by direct flow and Rs. 1–8–0 per acre cultivated by baling from the channel. The cess is levied on all classes of lands, ryotwari, zamindari or inam and is collected by the village officers along with the land revenue. Rents from cocoanut trees on channel bunds and padugai produce are also credited to this fund. The Collector holds the funds and the deputy tahsildar of Paramathi is in direct charge of the channels, with an overseer and channel servants to help him, they being paid out of the cess fund. The Thirumanimuttar feeds the tanks at Serukkalai (267 acres), Idumbankulam (233 acres) and Melasamthambur (79 acres), all under control of the Public Works Department. The Karaipottanār river is the source of the important mitta tanks at Bommasamudram, Ponnārkulam, Palayapālaiyam and Thūsūr, and at Valaiyapatti it is dammed

by an anicut to irrigate the wet lands of that village (255 acres) and two other anicuts lower down supply the Arūr (381 acres) and Andāpuram (114 acres) tanks.

Forests. The area covered by reserved forests on the Kolli-malais is 37,915 square miles. The names and extents of the several reserves are given below :—

Name.	Extent.
	ACS.
Karavalli	8,591
Jambūthu	5,030
Sēlūr	13,421
Sēlūr extension	532
Pulianshōlai	6,788
Guntūr	2,463
Ariyūr Shōla...	1,090

The Kolli-malai forests and unreserves are noted for their valuable sandalwood and bamboo bushes. Blackwood has become scarce and the forest contains only second and third rate trees ; the difficulty of transporting timber is so great that the value of existing timber is next to nothing. There are no plains forests or panchayats in this taluk. The Talamalai forests (area 6,802 acres) are owned and protected by the mittadar of Agrahāra Vālavandi.

Communications. The taluk is well supplied with a network of roads, and seven roads radiate from Nāmakkal which is in the centre of the taluk, of which the most important is the Salem-Trichinopoly road. The total mileage for the taluk is 178 of which 83 are metalled. There are avenues on all the roads along which motor buses now run. The roads to Rāsipuram and Salem via Nainā-malai, Sendamangalam, Paramāti and Mōhanūr carry a fair amount of traffic and are much used by all classes of vehicles, the first road being the busiest thoroughfare of all. There are fifteen ferries across the Kāvēri of which the rent for nine is shared equally by the Trichinopoly District Board and the Nāmakkal taluk board.

A traffic survey has been made of the proposed railway line to connect Salem with Trichinopoly. Salem, Rāsipuram, Naināmalai and Nāmakkal, will be the railway stations on this chord line. The line will easily distribute the food grains grown under the Kāvēri channels in the dry tracts of the district and will also encourage fruit culture on the Kolli-malais, whose products can be easily carried to the great centres of trade.

Industries. The chief industries of the taluk are weaving of cotton and silk cloths, cotton and woollen carpets and the manufacture of jaggery. Good cloths for men are made at Nāmakkal and Paramathi by Sourāshtras and Dēvāngas. Woollen blankets of a durable kind are made at Laddiwādi, Ariyapuram, Pudupatti

and Alangānatham, and mats of korai grass are made at Oravandūr, Mōhanūr, and Valavandi, and of date leaves at Sēndamangalam and Andipatti. Tapes for cots are made by some Muhammadans of Sēndamangalam. Household vessels are made in small quantities at Nāmakkal and Sēndamangalam. Good country-shoes are made by Chucklers at Sēndamangalam and Nallipālaiyam and baskets by Mēdars all over the taluk.

Trade. Banking and trade in grains are the chief occupations of the rich and middle classes. There are a dozen Nattukkottai Chetties doing banking business in Nāmakkal, and their caste fellows are also found in Mōhanūr, Vēlūr, and Sēndamangalam engaged in similar business. Trade in hides and skins is a speciality among Muhammadans. Betel leaves are largely exported from the Kāvēri border villages to Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. Trade in jaggery and plantains is a profitable business and gives occupation to several hundred men.

There are 19 weekly markets in the district under the control of the taluk boards and unions, and two under mittadars. The last two are in Muthugāpatti and Sōlasirāmani. The Wednesday shandy at Naināmalai is the largest market in the district and attracts goods and merchants from even outside it. It is a cattle and grain mart, and the different classes of cloths woven in the district are also brought here for sale. Trade in grain is in the hands of Komattis and Nagarathu Chettis, and Dēvāngas, Kaikōlas and Saurashtras monopolise the business in cloth Cotton is grown on about 14,000 acres and there is a brisk trade in it during the picking season, the kappas being bought up by agents of various firms and exported to Tiruppūr, Coimbatore or Tuticorin, Madras or Bombay.

Kapilamalai. **Kapilamalai**, population 2,229, fifteen miles south-west of Nāmakkal, and 6 miles west of Paramathi, is said to have been so named because of its having been the abode of Sage Kapila; but a more appropriate derivation is from the colour of the hill Kapilamalai (brown hill). The old Subrahmanya temple on the hill is well sculptured and is surrounded by several fine mantapams erected by the Nāyaka kings of Madura. The architecture of the temple is well spoken of. Macleane's *Manual of Administration* and Mr. Sewell's list of antiquities mention two copper plate grants in the temple, dated 1574 and 1637 A.D., one regarding the building of the mantapam by the villagers and the other recording a gift of lands to the temple by Tirumala Nāyaka of Madura. The temple gets a *tasdik* allowance of Rs. 1,000 from Government, and the car festival in Thai (January-February) attracts a large crowd of devotees. There are big choultries for the use of Viswakarmas, Shōlia Vellālas and Vanniyakula Kshatriyas, who may come to the temple for worship.

Mōhanūr **Mōhanūr**, population 4,042 in 1931, is the chief village of a union and stands on the Kāvēri, 12 miles from Nāmakkal.

The name is said to be a corruption of Mahanūr (the son's village) and is explained by the story that Siva, when searching for his son Subrahmanya, found him here and settled in the village beside him. The god in the Siva temple is placed facing the west instead of, as elsewhere, the east. Two other peculiarities of the temple are that a stream of water is supposed to flow underground from a spring inside it, and that the light placed in front of the god is said never to flicker. With reference to this latter phenomenon the idol is called "the god of the unmoving light" or Achaladīpēswara. The Kāvēri near this village is said to be more than usually holy.

The village deity is known as Navaladiyār (he that sits under the foot of the Naval tree), and is frequently worshipped by creditors who cannot get their debts paid. The bonds are hung up in front of him and he is then supposed to plague the debtors with bad dreams until they pay up.

Nainamalai, ten miles north-east of Nāmakkal, is noted for its market, the biggest in the district. The Vishnu temple on the top of the hill is regarded with special veneration by people in the district who visit it in large numbers on Saturdays in Purattāsi (September–October). It is claimed to be the abode of the sage Kanvar, the foster father of Sakuntala, the heroine of the well-known drama "Sakuntala or the Lost Ring." Several villages in the Ceded Districts, however, claim the same honour. Naināmalai.

The village contains a police station, a rural dispensary, land revenue and excise sub-inspectors, a middle school for boys and an elementary school for girls. There is a large chatram in-charge of the taluk board, which has an endowment yielding about Rs. 500 a year. There is a large trade in plantains, paddy and straw.

Nāmakkal, population 9,306 in 1931, is the headquarters of a deputy collector and of the taluk; contains also the offices of it the taluk board, district munsif, sub-magistrate, sub-registrar, as well as a police station, a high school, two girls' schools of the higher elementary grade (one run by the Strict Baptist mission), a Government hospital and a travellers' bungalow. It is the chief village of a major union. There are a Victoria Memorial Hall and Library and a choultry near the Nāmagiri Amman temple in the kota built in 1912 out of public subscriptions raised during the coronation of King George V. Nāmakkal.

The town lies at the foot of a rounded mass of white gneiss on the summit of which is a hill fort which is a protected monument. It is divided into the fort (kōttai) and the "suburb" (pēttai), the former lying to the west and the latter to the east of the rock. It is a well-built town with broad streets. The kōttai, except the temple, is to some extent new having been built on the old ditch. The streets in both parts of the town cut one another at right angles and the houses have the

appearance of being built in square blocks. The rock is about 200 feet high and about half a mile in circumference; its sides contain many cup-like hollows or *jonais* which hold water and doubtless had their origin in days long gone by, when the gaunt mass was robed in verdure and a heavier rainfall wore away these cavities where fissures in the rock favoured its entrance. People scale the steep scraps of the hill to bathe and wash their clothes in some of these *jonais*. Similar pools at the bottom are accounted as sacred bathing places.

The fort is most easily accessible from the south-west, on which side narrow steps have been hewn in the rock. It can also be scaled on the north by a *thirutu vasal* (secret gate) designed, no doubt, for flight or as a sally-port. On the lower slope of the hill to the south and south-west are remains of a first line of fortifications. The outer walls of the true fort above are in almost perfect preservation. They are made of well-cut blocks of the same stone as the rock itself and are secured to the rock with mortar. No mortar has been used for the higher courses, which hold together simply by their own weight and accurate fitting. The whole is surmounted by a parapet of strong brick work, some three feet thick, serrated by machicolations and pierced in every direction for musketry. Round the interior of the ramparts runs a masonry platform to enable marksmen to reach the loop-holes. These are so skilfully made that there is not an inch of ground all round the fort which is not commanded by them. The area enclosed by the ramparts is about an acre and a half. It contains a small temple, a ruined building, said to have been once a treasury, and an old magazine. Pooja has been resumed in this temple, and inscriptions on its walls relate to Jatavaram Sundara Pāndya and to Lakshmi Kanta Ursa, to the later Pāndya and to the Hindu Rājās of Mysore. The one tree which decks the durgam is utilized by the Mussalmans as a flag-staff whence floats a flag in the name of Dastigiri.

The erection of the fort is attributed by tradition to Rāmachandra Nāyaka, poligar of Sēndamangalam and Nāmakkal or to Lakshminarasimhayya, a *laskar* (or aide-de-camp) of the Mysore Rāja. The writer of the District Manual (Mr. Le Fanu) doubts if it could be of an earlier date than 1730 A.D., though the temples on the hill and at the fort must have been built and endowed in the early Chōla and later Pāndya times. The town with the fort does not seem to have done itself justice as a place of defence. It was taken by Col. Wood in his forward movement in 1768 and lost again the same year to Haidar. In the time of Haidar and Tippu a *killedar* held the fort for Mysore; it was subsequently held for the Company by a guard of sepoys, the European commanding officer residing in a bungalow in the *kottai* near the temple.

Nāmakkal possesses a certain religious interest. The Vishnu temple in the fort dedicated to Narasimha and his

consort Nāmagiri-amman is often visited by local supplicants, especially when a devil has to be driven out, and on Fridays and Tuesdays crowds of hysterical women can be seen wending their way to the Amman shrine to be exorcised; the hall in front of the goddess is filled with their shrieks and convulsions, until a sprinkling of sacred water over their heads by the pujaris silences them. Opposite the Narasimha temple and at the end of the street, in front of the gateway, is a colossal statue of Hanuman in an attitude of worship, and his eyes are believed to rest on the feet of his master Narasimha Swāmi. Inside the temple is a dwaja *sthambam* or pillar all covered with plates of gold, erected by a Mittadarini of Nāmakkal by name Muthiyalammal at a heavy cost. This temple and that to Ranganātha at the foot of the hill near the Pēttai are monolithic cave temples peculiar to the Pallavas, and at least one of the inscriptions in the latter temple is in Pallava grantha characters, and the lithic records in both cover later Chōla and Pāndya kings, Rājarāja and Sundara Pāndya being mentioned by name in them besides local chieftains, the gods being referred to as Singa-perumal and Pallikonda-perumāl. There are a number of sacred bathing places (thīrthams) in hollows in the sides of the rock, and the largest of them called the Kamalālayam is sacred to Lakshmi. The rock is described as a sāligrāmam, and the cave temples are supposed to represent the interstices in the real sāligrāmams. Serpentine marking in the rock leads from the Kamalālayam tank into the Ranganathaswāmi temple and is reputed to be the great snake god Kārkōtaka under whose outstretched hoods Vishnu is supposed to lie. The usual story is told of Hanuman carrying the sāligrāmam from the Sanjīvi hills to Lanka to revive Lakshmana who was struck down senseless, that he found Lakshmi doing penance in the tank, and while he was staying there this sāligrāmam that he carried turned into a rock. This tank is the only source of drinking water supply for the town and is guarded by a watchman appointed by the union.

Several Saurāshtras, Kaikōlas and Dēvāngas are engaged in weaving and a few smiths in making brass vessels.

Nanjai Edaiyār, 10 miles south-west of Nāmakkal, the chief village of a union, population 2,661, is a village with a large wet cultivation as its name indicates and contains an old Siva temple with an inscription of the time of the Chōla king Rajēndra Chōla I recording a grant "to the temple of Sri-kailāsam or Tiruveyil-Vayiludanga-Parameswara in Edaiyar in Rajasraya-Valanadu." There are also temples to Vishnu and village deities, and the chief inhabitants are Vanniyakula Kshatriyas one of whom endowed the hostel for the Nāmakkal high school. Nanjai Edaiyār.

Punjai Edaiyār, population 4,783, about 14 miles south-west of Nāmakkal is noted for its big market on Sundays which is held at Sultānpet within its limits. Punjai Edaiyār.

Oravandur. **Oravandur,** 13 miles south of Nāmakkal, on the Kāvēri, had a population of 2,311 in 1931. The name is said to be a corruption of Oru-pandur, the place of the ball; it is explained by a story that the village goddess of Madukkarai on the other side of the river, Sellandiyamman, lost a ball in the Kāvēri and found it in this place. The inhabitants say that the goddess has transferred her abode to this place (a statement which is denied by the Madukkarai people) and worship her here accordingly. There is a festival lasting a fortnight in *Masi* at which buffalo sacrifices are offered to her. There is a temple to Hanuman who has five jaws (Pancha-mukha Anjanēya) which is not found anywhere else. A little mat-weaving is done in the village. About a hundred houses were destroyed in 1924 by the high floods in the river.

Paramathi. **Paramathi,** 11 miles south-west of Nāmakkal, is the head-quarters of a deputy tahsildar and magistrate who is also in charge of the Kāvēri channels of this taluk. There are also a sub-registrar, health inspector and revenue inspector. It stands on the right bank of the Tirumanimuttār or Salem river, but there is great scarcity of water throughout the year. Population, 4,935 in 1931; the Siva temples here and in *Māvureddi* are ancient ones and contain numerous inscriptions.

Sēndamangalam. **Sēndamangalam,** 7 miles north-east of Nāmakkal, is in point of population (11,974 in 1931) the first town in the taluk and the fourth town in the district; it is a major union and has a local fund dispensary, a police station, the offices of a sub-magistrate and special magistrates and elementary schools for boys and girls. Coarse cloth, tape, brass vessels, mats, baskets and shoes are made here on a small scale. There are several Vaisya merchants in the place among whom are found petty shop-keepers and rich money-lenders; every Sunday morning hill products from the Kollimalais are brought to the foot of the hills, 4 miles from this place, for sale, and brisk business is done there. The Vishnu temple is of a fair size and is dedicated to Lakshminarasimhaswāmi, the other temple, a Saivite one, to Sōmēswara, and these and the Varadarāja temple on the top of the Naināmalai hill are said to have been built by Poligar Ramachandra Nāyaka. Iron ore is found in the neighbourhood and a few Panchamas were, until a few years ago, engaged in furnaces for smelting iron. Even now domestic iron vessels made in this village and in Muttagapatti close by are in special demand among local Hindus.

Vēlūr. **Vēlūr,** 15 miles south-west of Nāmakkal, on the Kāvēri, is a flourishing village; population, 2,437 in 1931. There are a sub-registrar, sub-inspectors of police and excise, a post and telegraph office and a local fund dispensary. There are a travellers' bungalow in charge of the revenue department, constructed from the irrigation cess fund, and a private choultry built by the local merchants, one of whom has also built an incomplete secondary school for boys. The Iswara temple

at Anichanpalaiyam close by is held in high esteem, and there is also a Muhammadan tomb with large inams in this village and in Punjai Edayār. The village is a union in which are included Punjai Edayār and Sultānpet.

TIRUCHENGŌDU TALUK.

Part II, page 270, *paragraph* 2.—*For* the last two words of the first sentence, *substitute* "Salem and Rāsipuram taluks."

Lines 3 *and* 4.—*Delete* the words "in the Trichinopoly District".

For the last sentence, *substitute* :—The area is 603·8 square miles; the greatest length from north to south is 33 miles and from east to west 28 miles.

Paragraph 2, *line* 7.—*For* "Tēvur Anicut (204 acres)" *read* "Tévur Anicut (166 acres)". Irrigation.

Page 272, *paragraph* 2.—*Insert* the words "Kalipatti road" between "Choultry" and "Sankaridrug". Communications.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—Motor buses now run on all the important roads.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—A great impetus to the hand-spinning industry has been given by the Gāndhi Āsramam at Pudupālaiyam, seven miles from Tiruchengōdu. Industries.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The population of Edappādi in 1931 was 6,621, of whom none were Christians though it was the oldest Christian settlement in the district. Edappādi.

Page 274, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—There are in the village a sub-registrar's office, post and telegraph office and a local fund dispensary. There are also a middle school, and three elementary schools and two girls' schools. The Sembadavars (lit: fishermen), the predominant community in the place, wish to be known as Bhaktars (or devotees). There are 25 oil presses, 2 rice hullers, numerous looms, and three private banks of Nattukkottai Chettis. The village is connected by bus with all the important places in the district. The nearest railway station is MacDonald's Choultry, through which the trade of the place mainly passes.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—Several big houses in the agrahāram are in ruins, the owners or their descendants having been obliged to leave the village in search of occupation. Members of no other caste except Brahmans will buy these houses, as ill-luck is believed to dog the buyer's foot-steps ever afterwards; the Brahman emigrants lose therefore even the value of the residences they leave behind. The agraharam presents a most depressing appearance with its many ruined houses, in the Kumārapalaiyam.

midst of which is the Appu Rāyar choultry with a Hanuman temple close by, where Brahman travellers are fed on special days. Weaving of imitation silk sarees and cloths is an important industry. The village is a union and contains a police station.

MacDonald's Choultry.

Page 275, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—MacDonald's Choultry is said to be used as a rest house by travellers, and is about a mile from the railway station to which it has given its name.

Kalipatti.

Page 276, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The Kandasami temple has been declared a public one by a decree of the Privy Council, and the heirs of the original pujari are under it hereditary trustees and bound to render accounts of receipts and expenditure.

Pullampatti.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—The ruined dam across the Kāvēri is also called the Nerinjipet anicut, after the village on the Coimbatore side of the river. Traces of the channels that took off from the dam towards the east are still visible, but investigations led Government to decide that this portion of the Salem district cannot benefit by the Mēttūr reservoir higher up the river.

Pudupālayam.

Page 276, *paragraph* 1.—*Insert* between this and paragraph 2 the following note :—

Pudupālaiyam, a hamlet of Nallipālaiyam mitta, seven miles from Tiruchengōdu, on the Paramathi road, is the headquarters of a khadar station known as "Gāndhi Āsramam." The *āsramam* is beautifully situated in a tope just outside the village and the mittadar's outhouses are also placed at its disposal. The *āsramam* which is manned by the members of Gāndhi Seva Sangha was started in 1925 and is chiefly engaged in khadar and famine-relief and in propaganda against drink and untouchability. There are cottages for a dozen workers and their families, and the spinning, weaving and bleaching is all done in the surrounding hamlets about 200 in number. There are 4,000 spinners on the charka ; the *āsramam* deals out cotton and takes back the yarn and the seeds and pays the spinner his wages. Weavers take this yarn and deliver the cloths and take their wages. The cloths are then bleached and painted and sent out for sale. As there has been a severe drought in this area the charka has been a source of great relief to the people, the sole support of many aged and infirm persons. The untouchables are allowed to mix freely with the caste people and to take water from the estate well, and they are admitted into the *āsramam* and the hospital, which was opened in 1928 and is largely attended. With the aid of funds subscribed by the public the *āsramam* has been able to sell food-grains worth Rs. 25,000 at half the cost price to its villagers and this has helped them to tide over the scarcity of 1928–29. Khadar

worth a little over a lakh of rupees was sold in 1927–28 and the sales for 11 months in 1928–29 amounted to Rs. 1,26,693, the wages earned by spinners and weavers since the beginning of the operations amounting to nearly 3 lakhs of rupees. The controller is a well-known lawyer of Salem who gave up his practice for public service; his work here has earned universal commendation. He edits a temperance monthly journal in Tamil called *Vimochanam* (the Redeemer). It is needless to discuss here the economics of khadar as a cottage industry; it has had the merit of saving the population of a large part of this taluk from wholesale emigration or beggary.

Page 277, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The travellers' bungalow is romantically situated just under the Durgam on high ground affording a good view of the country. Had some of Munro's outbursts of admiration been composed on this spot they would be intelligible. The bungalow is a favourite halting place with district officers. Sankari-drug.

Paragraph 6.—*Delete* the clause, "but the new offices have not yet been built".

Page 278, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The level of the water in *Pal Bavi* or milk well has gone down considerably as a result of successive years of drought. The water in it is only used for drinking.

The village is now a union and contains offices of the taluk board, deputy tahsildar, sub-registrar, inspectors of police and excise, and a local fund dispensary. It is connected with Salem, Ōmalūr and Tiruchengōdu by bus and contains four credit banks managed by Indians.

Paragraph 2.—*Insert* the following new paragraph between this and paragraph 3 :—The prospect from the plateau on the top of the hill is most pleasing: to the north a vast plain, with tiny hillocks peeping through the glowing haze, stretches towards Tóppúr; north-east the Kanji-malai intercepts the line of the Shēvaroys; further east is the Alawai-malai, and then in a long slope towards the south-east are the Kolli-malais crowned with verdure. On the south again the plain is broken by a few hillocks; but on the west the Nilgiris fringe the horizon with, in the near background, the Bargur hills and the Pala-malais in Coimbatore; while nearer still a silver thread marks the valley of the Kāvēri, the garden of the district.[1]

Page 285, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The Nattukottai Chetties are closing their banking business, but a few local capitalists have taken to banking, though the existence of co-operative banks has tended to reduce the rate of interest. The taluk office has been removed to a new building on the Paramathi road. The Tiruchengōdu.

[1] LeFanu's *Salem District Manual*, Vol. II, p. 136.

high school buildings lie on the road to the railway station, near which is the fresh water tank for the village. Population 12,301 in 1931.

Page 287, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The second mantapam below the tower called the Thēvadiyāl mantapam, was in disgrace until a few years ago and went to ruin, but recently the members of the community of Senguntha Mudaliyars have renovated it.

Page 288, *paragraph* 5.—*Add* :—The approach to *Maladikal* or *Varadu-kal* (the barren woman's rock) is very difficult, and in some parts risky. The temple on the highest peak is not dedicated to Vigneswara (or Uchi-pillayar), as is generally supposed, but to Pandiswara and contains a lingam. A later Collector and descendant of the gentleman who repaired the mantapam in the Ardhanāriswara temple and who was represented in bas-relief in one of its pillars wearing a hat and carrying a walking stick, attempted this perilous ascent and got some steps cut in various places on the way up. Some amateur sculptor has cut near one such flight of steps the figure of a European with hat and walking stick and marked " E. A. Davis " under it. It is doubtful if this gentleman reached the top, though the present writer, with bare feet and loin cloth succeeded in the attempt, after crawling and creeping round more than one risky corner on the brinks of giddy heights.

ATTŪR TĀLŪK.

Part II, page 290, *paragraph* 2, *line* 2.—*For* " 841 " *substitute* " 649 ". *For* " the southern boundary " *substitute* " the Nāmakkal taluk and the Musiri and Perambalūr taluks of the Trichinopoly district ".

Paragraph 2, *last sentence.*—*Substitute* :—The greatest length from north to south is 30 miles and from west to east is 28 miles.

Paragraph 3, *last five lines.*—*Substitute* :—The Pacha-malais hem in the taluk on the south ; and in the south-east stretching eastwards from Mallikarai is the low range of hills locally known as Paittur-malai, which as it reaches further east towards Manjini and Naduvalūr is called the Pungavādi or Manjini Karadu.

Page 291, *line* 2.—*Delete* the words " in Salem ". *Line* 4—After the word " Kolli-malais " *add* " in Rāsipuram taluk ".

Irrigation. *Page* 292, *paragraph* 2.—*Omit* the Bēlūr minor and Bēlūr major channels from the table, as the village has been taken over to the Salem taluk.

In table II, against Sendara-patti tank, *substitute* "365" *for* "350" and against "Gangavalli Large", *for* "516" *read* "527".

Page 293, *paragraph* 2.—*For* the first three lines, *substitute* :— The area under reserved forest is 84,207 acres which constitute the Āttūr Range of the Central Salem Division and Thammampatti Range of the South Salem Division. Forests.

Fourth paragraph.—*For* the last two sentences, *substitute* :— The Salem-Āttūr-Vriddhāchalam railway passes through the taluk. Motor buses run on all the maintained roads and connect Salem with several places in the South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts. Communication

Page 294, *paragraph* 1, *line* 13.—*Omit* "Bēlūr". *Last sentence.*—*Place* a fullstop after "Viraganur". *Omit* the rest of the sentence, and *add* the following :—The manufacture of indigo, which was a distinctive feature of the taluk, has almost died out. The tannery in Āttūr has been closed. Industry.

Page 295, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The population in 1931 was 2,248. A large number of inscriptions, all in Tamil, have been copied from the three old temples in this village and cover Chōla, Pāndya, Hoysāla and Vijayanagar periods. They mostly relate to gifts of villages, plots of land and gold to the temples and to Brahmans by royal favour or by private munificence. The oldest is dated Kulōttunga Chōla III (1206 A.D.) and records the gift of gold for the worship of the three Tamil Saints (*emberumakkal*) Appar, Sundarar and Sambandar, whose idols were set up in the Srikamiswara temple (G.E. No. 418 of 1913). Sundara Pāndya granted rent free lands to two Brahmans for reciting Vedas in the same temple (G.E. No. 419 of 1913). Vijayanagar times (14th to 16th Century A.D.) are represented by numerous inscriptions of Harihara II, Bukka II, Krishna Dēva Rāya and Achutha Rāya. The temple was allowed to be managed by Vāniyars in the time of the above Sundara Pāndya, and it would appear from an inscription in the Karivarada Perumāl temple (G.E. No. 449 of 1913) that its *sthanikas* (servants) went on deputation to Vijayanagar and complained to Krishna Dēva Rāya in 1519 A.D. of mismanagement and that the latter received them kindly and set matters right. A Kaikōla of Kuhaiyur instituted the car festival in 1533 A.D. and the managers met in council and accorded to him and his descendants special honours (G.E. No. 452 of 1913) in the temple. One of the earlier inscriptions records a political treaty among the local chieftains. The treaty fixes the boundaries of their respective territories and the chiefs bind themselves not to oppose each other, to combine in serving their king and to defend each other against external enemies, the king referred to being Kulottunga Chōla III, and the date of the record 1215 A.D. Ārāgalūr.

Attur. *Page* 295, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The population of the town in 1931 was 11,676.

Page 297, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The iron cauldron is still preserved but its lower and upper halves have come off, the fish plates connecting them having become too rusty to hold them together.

The Vishnu temple contains no inscriptions and is apparently a later construction by a Gatti Mudaliyār with the treasure that he discovered. The Siva temple to Kayanirmulēswara is older and contains six inscriptions. Two of them relate to the Vijayanagar period, dated 1513 and 1528 A.D. (Krishna Dēva Rāya), and record grants of villages to the temple.

Bēlūr. *Last paragraph.*—Bēlūr. To be taken under Salem taluk, in which this village has now been included.

Ettappūr. *Page* 299, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—Tanning industry is carried on here by Muhammadans.

Tidavur. *Page* 305, *paragraph* 1, *line* 1.—*For* "for" *read* "at" and *add* to the second line.—These inscriptions belong to the reign of Kulōttunga Chōla III and are found in the Ekāmbaranātha temple in the village and record gifts of land to the temple; one of them shows that the temple was built of stone, partly from the gold presented by the king named above and by the youngest of his queens.

Valappādi. *Page* 305, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—Valappādi is now included in the Salem taluk and the account of it should go under that taluk.